

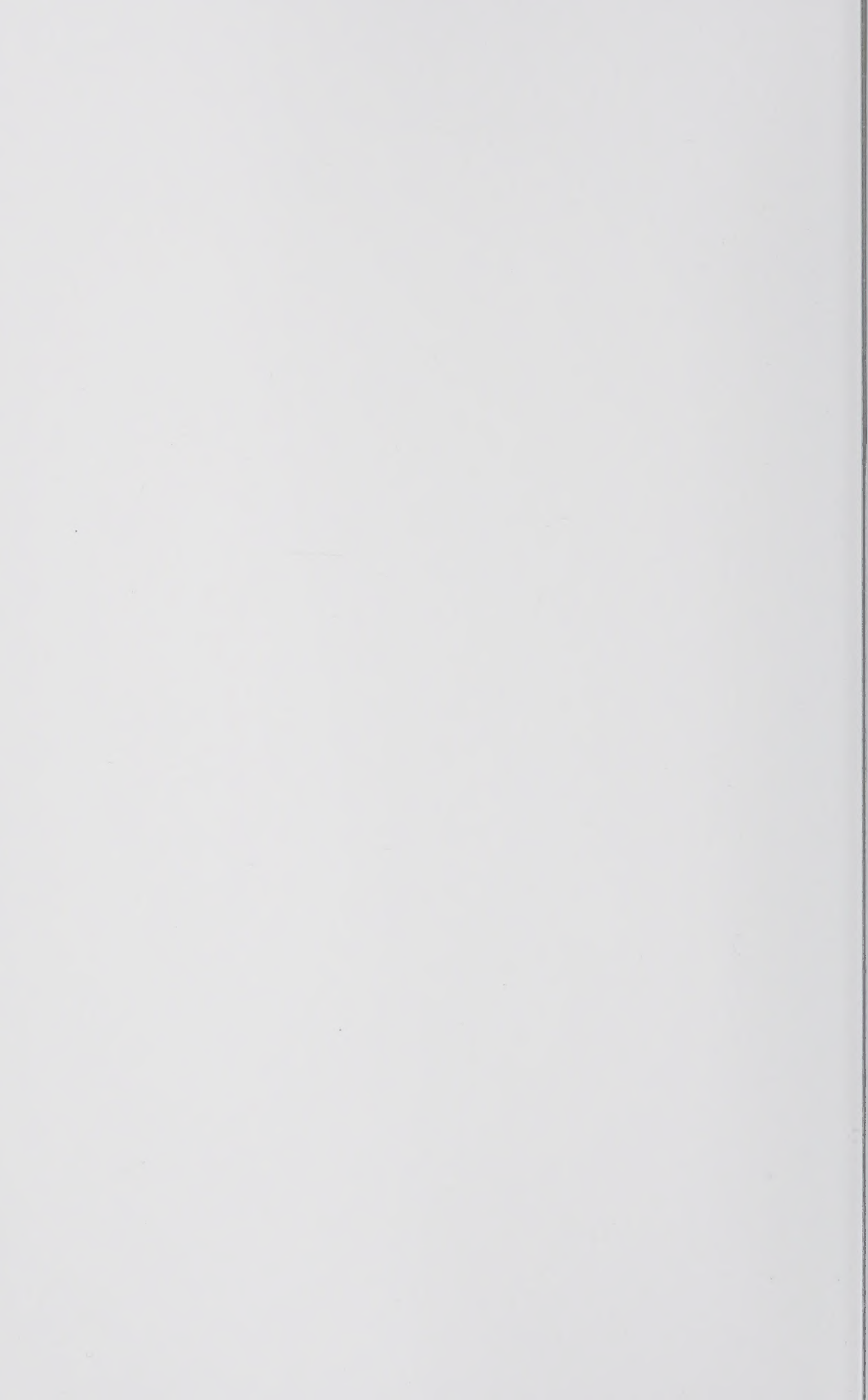
# The Heritage Lodge

A. F. & A. M. No. 730, G.R.C.

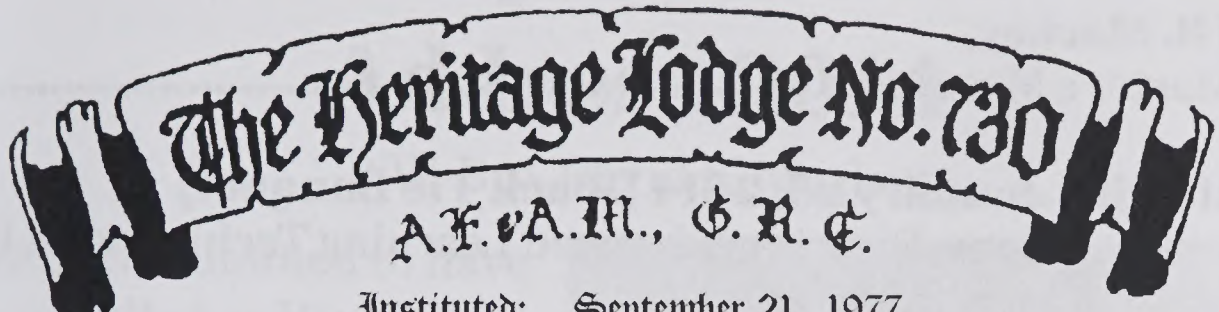


# PROCEEDINGS

Vol.37 - 2014







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Vol.37 - 2014

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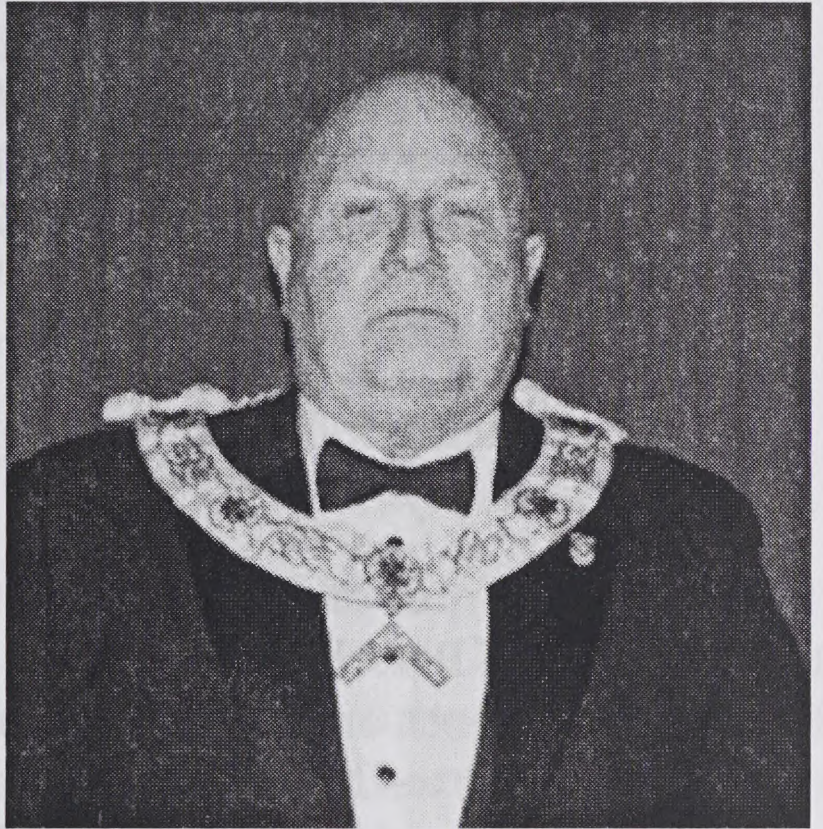


# Worshipful Master's Address 2014

R.W. Bro. David R. Mackey

I have been humbled to have been installed as Worshipful Master of this lodge, especially when one reviews the prestigious list of Past Masters. Many thanks to those who have guided me through my journey as a lodge officer and, especially, to those brethren whom I used, on a regular basis, as mentors.

Although The Heritage Lodge No. 730 does not meet on a monthly basis, the officers and brethren have had a busy year and accomplished much in the involvement of lodge activities. My thanks to the full slate of officers for their support, ritual and decorum at our stated meetings as we travelled from Kanata in eastern Ontario to Oil Springs in the west and many parts in between. Thanks must also be extended to the brethren who attended, in large numbers, the Committee of General Purposes meetings to give guidance and insight into the administration and future direction of the lodge.



I especially wish to thank the committee chairmen who managed several projects such as:

- Rewriting the bylaws (approved by the membership in May),
- Creating procedures for planning/managing the Black Tie Banquet,
- Examining ways to attract new members,



- Investigating the use of state-of-the-art audio/visual equipment to capture presentations,
- Implementing a paperless distribution system for summons dispersal,
- Starting a new project in conjunction with Grand Lodge to identify and catalogue the location of all Past Grand Master pictures. Refurbishing costs will be borne by the lodge,
- Establishing a contact mechanism with every District for news and advertising and
- Commencing the revamping of the website to modernize its functionality.

To begin the winter of snow, The Heritage Lodge held its installation meeting in Peterborough on the last day of November. Many brethren from both ends of the province were unable to attend due to the inclement weather. Heartfelt thanks were expressed at subsequent meetings by myself and R.W. Bro. Peter Irwin, the Installing Master, to the 'instant volunteers' who helped make the installation a success.

Late January 2014 saw similar weather conditions and attendance results the day of the annual Black Tie Banquet held in Claremont. Our guest speaker was Professor Steve Joordens, University of Toronto, a specialist in the human aging process and its related mental aspects.

Our first regular meeting was held March 22 (another major storm) in St. Catharines as we helped St. George's Lodge No. 15 with part of their 200th anniversary celebrations. The speaker, Bro. Richard Green presented a paper with information about lodges stretching back to the 1700s. Many St. George's earlier members were in fact founding fathers of present day city of St. Catharines.

May 24, we enjoyed a presentation by Bro. John Brummell high-



lighting the first hundred years of Hazeldean Lodge No. 517 in Kanata. Of historical interest, the lodge building was also celebrating 100 years, having been opened in September 1914.

June 7 found us at Oil Springs where M.W. Bro. Stuart MacLachlan presented a paper concerning the first oil well drilled in North America. Oil Springs became a boomtown of 7,000 people as people from all walks of life sought riches from the refined kerosene in the late 1850s. Alexandra Lodge No. 158 was established in 1861.

After the election meeting held September 17, V.W. Bro. Malcolm Parish presented a 'Music in Masonry' paper relating it to his work as a luthier and to the geometric designs used from ancient times to the present to create violins.

In October, our meeting was hosted by Ionic Lodge No. 25, Toronto where Bro. Michael MacDonald presented a paper entitled "The Trials of Bro. Albert Hall". The paper outlines the nefarious life of a most despicable person and will provide enjoyable reading for mystery buffs.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

*David R. Mackey,*

*Worshipful Master 2013 - 2014*



**Masonic History**

<i>1976-1977</i>	Initiated, passed, and raised in Ionic Lodge No. 526, Ottawa 2 District
<i>1977-1978</i>	Joined Ottawa Lodge of Perfection, Murray Chapter Rose Croix and Ottawa Consistory
<i>1982</i>	Initiated in Tunis Temple No. 179, A.A.O.N.M.S.
<i>1986-1987</i>	Worthy Patron, Hope Chapter No. 185, OES
<i>1988</i>	Worshipful Master, Ionic Lodge No. 526
<i>1988-1989</i>	Worthy Patron, Hope Chapter No. 184, OES
<i>1997</i>	Most Wise Sovereign, Murray Chapter Rose Croix
<i>1998-2011</i>	Executive Secretary, Valley of Ottawa, AASR
<i>2002-2003</i>	Grand Steward
<i>2008-2009</i>	Grand Junior Warden, G.L.C.
<i>2010</i>	Coroneted 33°
<i>2013-2014</i>	Worshipful Master, The Heritage Lodge No. 730



# Memory Loss and Aging — Am I losing my mind or living in the “moment?”

By Steve Joordens, Director  
Advanced Learning Technologies Lab  
University of Toronto, Scarborough

*Date: Saturday January 25, 2014 [Black Tie Banquet]*

Please allow me to begin this composition with an apology to all of you, and to Lou especially. Lou asked me long ago if I would prepare a condensed written summary of the talk I gave last winter, and he has been checking in with me repeatedly since. My life is a little out of control – mostly in good ways – to a large extent I am the victim of having too many irresistible opportunities being placed at my door, and I am horrible at saying no. The result was delay after delay in writing this piece and I am sincerely apologetic for that.

That said, my goal here is to cover the major thrusts of the talk I gave; the highlights as it were. Here goes!

We all know that as we age our memories become poorer, and as the baby-boomer generation (a major portion of the voting and tax-paying community) has aged, governmental funding for research investing memory decline has increased. But the scientific story has changed along the way for some interesting reasons, and that is the story I wish to tell.

## **Memory is a plural verb**

To begin, it's important to begin with a definition, and then to a misconception. For Psychologists, memory can be defined as follows:



anytime some past experience influences some current thought or behavior, memory is what allows that to happen. So memory systems are the systems that allow learning, that allow our experiences to shape our future behavior, and they are critical to making us who we are.

OK, now the misconception. We very often talk about memory as though it were a singular noun. As if memory was a single “thing” like a bed. We might say, our memory is not good, for example. But human memory is neither singular, nor is it a thing. In fact, I like to say that memory should actually be thought of as a plural verb.

Let’s deal with the plural part first. Humans do not have a single memory system, they have multiple systems, each dealing with different sorts of situations. The three kinds of memory psychologists have studied the most are episodic memory, semantic memory, and procedural memory. Let me explain with examples.

What did you have for supper last night? No seriously, answer the question in your mind. As you do so, what you’ll probably experience is a sort of mental recreation of the episode. So yes, you may get the answer to the question, but you’ll also likely remember where you were, who you were with, and you may also “see” the event and perhaps remember specific interactions that occurred. This is episodic memory, the replaying of episodes of our life. If you ask someone “what did you guys do on your vacation?” you are asking them to engage their episodic memory.

OK, so what is the province that lies between Ontario and Alberta? What is 7 x 6? When you think about questions like this the subjective experience is usually one of the answer just coming to you. Manitoba ... 42. Given the first is strongly associated with maps you may mentally “see” a map of Canada, but what you do not do is mentally re-experience the episode in which you learned that information. You are not transported back to your grade 3 classroom. Instead, you just “know” the answer, and often that’s all you really experience ... just the answer coming to mind. Our storehouse of



knowledge, the things we have learned through life, is what psychologists call semantic memory.

Before going further let me point out that these kinds of memories are not completely separate. If someone had asked you what province was between Ontario and Alberta the day after you learned it for the first time you likely WOULD have re-experienced the learning episode. You would think, “I learned that yesterday” and you’d likely have an experience not that different from the one you had when I asked you about supper. So at that point the knowledge is episodic. But as you learn this information – where Manitoba is – over and over across different life experiences then at some point the information exists independently of the context(s) in which it was learned. It becomes something you just know. So over time, things we learn move from episodic memory to semantic memory with recently learned things in episodic memory, and things we’ve learned repeatedly, and across different contexts, existing in semantic memory.

Procedural memory will be less relevant to aging effects but let me mention it to give you a more complete sense. Remember learning to tie a shoe, or watching someone else learn how to tie a shoe lace for the first few times? Initially this is also controlled by episodic memory. Someone shows them how to do it, then they mentally remember that episode and try to repeat it. But as they do this over and over and over something magical happens. After a while our hands just learn how to move their muscles in the way that results in the tied shoe. Procedural memory is sometimes called muscle memory for exactly this reason. Any behavior we repeat over and over becomes “embodied” in a form we sometimes call skill, and sometimes call habit. If you want to shoot a basketball into a net in a fluid way, how do you learn to do that? Well, you do it ... you practice, taking shot after shot after shot. And the more you practice, the more “natural” it becomes.

Let me give you one example of procedural memory that I think will help you relate to it in your life. I used to play basketball with my

students, but only during the fall term. I had a locker with a combination lock on it. Time after time I opened the locker by moving the dial this way, then that, then this ... and pop! It opens. The first term I used it I obviously had to learn the combination (episodic ... and eventually semantic ... memory) and employ it. But I did this repeatedly. Then winter came and I did not think of the combination ever, then summer and I still didn't think of it, then fall and my first basketball game. Each fall I would experience the same thing. I'd be walking to the locker querying my memory "what is the combination?" and usually I would come up with nothing. Both episodic and semantic memory were failing me and I'd be thinking "oh oh, this is a problem". But it wasn't a problem because as soon as I put the lock in my hand my fingers started doing their thing ... this way, that way, this way ... pop! My hands knew what my brain did not.

As suggested by this example, procedural memory is extremely robust. Whether it be aging, or brain damage, procedural memory is usually the least affected. It seems that once our body has learned how to do something (e.g., play piano, dance the tango, swim, etc.) it does not forget. You never forget how to ride a bike as they say.

## **Memory and Aging: Chapter 1**

OK, so now that you know about the memory systems, let's get back to the primary question; how is memory affected by aging? I gave the section the "Chapter 1" subheading because, as you'll see, the story related to this question has a plot twist (see Chapter 2), but I'd like to tell the story like it happened. So let's start somewhere around the 1980s.

At that time researchers began doing laboratory studies of memory and aging. Typically these studies involve giving various memory tests to both young (say 18 to 25 year old) and older (say 60 to 80 year old) people, and then looking for evidence of decline. The tests might tap episodic memory, semantic memory, or procedural memory. Do the older participants perform worse on these tests?



The good news was that with respect to semantic and procedural memory, there was little evidence of decline. The older participants did as well, and in some cases did even better than younger participants. For example, it is often the case the older participants had better semantic memories which kind of makes sense; the longer you live, the more you know, and it seems you don't forget things once you know them. Cool!

However, there was a very dramatic decline in episodic memory, and the decline seemed to start as early as 60 to 65 years of age. I want to emphasize the word "dramatic" because the early results were just that. It looked as though older participants were much worse at remembering recent events, and especially the details of recent events. The decline started early and looked steep!

Obviously this was very concerning to a lot of older people and, to some extent, the media surrounding these results has spawned a lot of the deep fears we all have about losing our memories. Is this the result of brain deterioration? Yikes! One result of this fear was even more emphasis on studying the effects of aging on memory, and a call for scientists to try to find ways of fending off this decline. We'll return to this issue of "preserving your memory" later, but suffice it to say that this is where those worries began

## **The Twist: Chapter 2**

So at this point I have to introduce you to a colleague of mine named Lynn Hasher, another professor from U of T who also works at the Rotman Research Institute. My own research tends to focus on memory generally defined, rather than on aging effects specifically. Lynn though studies exactly this issue, and her experiments have made people really rethink the implications of the earlier work.

To understand this well I need to now take a side-trip into the world of circadian rhythms. This term refers to the fact that our body is a machine, and this machine seems to go through various cycles during a given day. We tend to use the washroom at specific times

each day, get hungry at specific times, our body temperature rises and falls in predictable cycles and – most relevant to the current discussion – our alertness level also cycles. So we are tired at certain times, and we feel very alert at other times, and these times are regular ... like clockwork.

This is relevant to the current discussion because these rhythms are also affected by aging. Although what I am about to say is not true of everyone, there is a general tendency for young people to be alert late at night, but be very tired early in the morning. So the typical young person is up past midnight, but wants to sleep until 10 am or later. But as that person ages they tend to get up earlier and earlier, and go to sleep earlier and earlier. So most older people are up well before 7 am, but are ready to start snoozing in their chairs by 8 or 9 pm. This change reflects a gradual shift in our circadian rhythms that is well documented.

With this in mind, let's go back to the 1980s research I mentioned earlier. Professor Hasher had a very important insight about that work. The following question occurred to her: who conducts the research, how old are they, and when is the data actually collected? Well, students usually conduct that actual research, and they tend to be relatively young. Chances are then, that they conducted the research when they felt alert, maybe later in the day, perhaps late afternoon or early evening. Lynn actually contacted many of the labs and asked if they had logs. Those that did reported exactly what she thought, the young people were collecting data when they felt alert, late in the day.

Keep in mind they were collecting data from both younger and older participants. How were they feeling late in the day? Well, the younger ones were also alert, but the older participants were likely starting to wilt. They'd been up since 7 am of course, whereas the youngens were just starting their day.

So now the comparison of young to old contains what scientists call a confound; the younger participants are not just younger, they are



also more alert at that time of day. When they perform better than the older participants we're not sure why anymore. Is it because they are younger, or is it because they are alert? We can't know for sure unless we "un-confound" age and alertness.

This is exactly what Lynn then did. She ran an experiment in which younger and older participants were tested both early in the day (when the older ones were more alert) and later in the day (when the younger ones were more alert). The results were interesting and informative. Early in the day the older participants were as good, and often better, at remembering things than the young participants. So if your grandkids ever want to challenge you at some cognitive task say "sure, let's do it at 6 am!" ... you'll kick their butt. But yes, later in the day the young participants did better.

Most importantly, if you compared younger participants at their best (i.e., late in the day) with older participants at their best (i.e., early in the day), yes the younger participants still outperformed the older ones, but the "decline" in memory was not nearly as dramatic as suggested by the earlier studies. Episodic memory does indeed decline with age, but not nearly as dramatically as we once thought, and the drop off in memory performance is gradual. So that is some good news! And yet there is still a decline.

### **Brain Deterioration, or Cognitive Transition?**

The deep fear associated with memory decline is that it reflects some more general deterioration of the brain, and that's something we all would clearly like to avoid. But is this association right? Is the decline in memory a direct reflection of brain deterioration or are there other explanations. Once again, Lynn Hasher provides a unique and interesting experiment relevant to this question.

Lynn presented older and younger participants with pairs of words; one to the left, one to the right. Participants were told the following: "We are going to test your memory for the words on the left. When the pairs appear try your best to remember the words on the left,



but don't worry about the words on the right, they are just there to distract you". She then tested their memory as advertised except, being a sneaky psychologist, she tested memory for all the words, both those on the left and those on the right!

Young participants showed a strong distinction related to where words were. Specifically, they showed strong memory for the words on the left, and very weak memory for words on the right. Clearly they listened to the instructions and blocked out the words on the right. In memory terms, they "encoded" only those items that they were told were important and ignored those that were not.

Older participants however showed a different pattern. Relative to the young participants, their memory for the words on the left was weaker, but the fascinating part is that their memory for the words on the right was stronger! What this suggests is that the older participants were not as good at focusing on only the relevant information. Instead they seem to have encoded both items even though there were told to only focus on the left.

The task that Hasher used had previously been used to contrast less with more creative individuals. Similar to the findings just described less creative people showed good memory for the left, and poor memory for the right. Once again, it seemed they were "good" at focusing their attention as instructed. But more creative types behaved like the older participants. Their memory for the words on the left was relatively poor, but they remembered more of the words presented to the right. Once again, the "problem" seems to be that they were not focusing their attention as instructed.

When Hasher looked at these two sets of results she came to the following theory. Maybe the memory problem that older people experience is not really about memory at all, maybe it is more about how they attend to and encode information. Maybe they are not as good at focusing on, and thus remembering, specific events. Why would this be the case? Well, there is a potential reason.



## Retirement as a Life Transition

Many people look forward to retirement as an opportunity to escape the deadlines, tasks, and social obligations that are part of a working life. They can now get up when they want, do what they want, and sort of “drift” through life. They don’t have to worry about all of the meetings, and when the report is due, and the fact that they need to pick up the kids, grab some milk, etc. In a phrase, they no longer have to sweat all those little details that make up a typical workday. They can just take life as it comes.

That sounds very nice, and I assume it is, but remembering all those details also trains the mind to pay attention to those things. Important meeting tomorrow at 2? I’d better write that down, enter it into my calendar, or really think hard about it, because if I forget the boss will be ticked. Oh crud, I used the last of the milk. Let me think about my route home and put a mental reminder somewhere because if I don’t get more on my way home my wife will be angry. Normal day to day working life exercises these sorts of encoding processes, and when suddenly you no longer have to worry about them as much, perhaps you change the way you approach the world and life.

Specifically, Hasher suggests that as all the day to day minutia of the working life disappear people slowly change the way they interact with the world. Because they no longer have to worry about a million little things, they – over time – encode information in a less focused way. Rather than trying hard to remember this detail or that, they “experience” things more and “encode” things less. You could say they live more in the present, rather than worrying about the past.

The result, she says, is that they tend to think more about bigger topics, and tend to enjoy the present more ... in a way similar to how more creative people are often thought to interact with the world. In general, this is actually a nice way to be. However, because less



time and effort is spent encoding details, a natural result is poorer memory for those details.

The important point here is that the memory loss is not caused by deterioration but, rather, by a simple change of priorities in terms of how one uses their brain. So it's a little like the young boy who likes to sing. When he hits puberty, his ability to sing like an angel may decline, but other "abilities" may suddenly appear. His body is not deteriorating, it is changing, and that change can bring both positives and negatives. Thus Hasher views memory decline as the negative side of cognitive change, but believes there are also many positive sides in terms of appreciating bigger things and enjoying the present.

### **But What If I Don't Like Memory Loss?**

The story I just told you does have a nice ending of a sort. That is, over time, the idea that our brains are shrinking at a startling rate is slowly being replaced by the idea that yes there is some decline, but even that decline is likely more due to cognitive transition than any sort of degradation of the brain. But still, what if someone wants to fight this process? What if they really want to keep their memory strong, even after they retire?

You hear a lot about this in the media, but much of what you hear is wrong. Let me remind you that there are at least three kinds of memory – episodic, semantic and procedural – and it is only episodic memory that shows evidence of decline. So if you want to keep your memory strong, THAT is the kind of memory you want to exercise.

So what about doing crossword puzzles? There is nothing wrong with that, especially if you really enjoy it. But what kind of memory do you exercise when you do a crossword? They are all about your knowledge of the world, they are about using your semantic memory. Again, that's cool, except that semantic memory doesn't show



decline with age, if anything it shows the opposite. So yeah, cross-words are great, but they do not exercise the right kind of memory.

The best exercise for episodic memory is trying to learn and remember specific bits of information. Right now, as you read this you are learning things; if you make a point to tell someone later what you learned you will be using episodic memory. You'll say things like "in Joordens report he claimed X" and you'll be remembering reading about X when you do. That's good exercise.

Another example I like is taking up some new hobby. For example, imagine you wanted to learn to dance the Tango! It turns out that Tango involves you making a number of specific steps in a specific order, so if you want to learn it you first need someone or something (e.g., a book) to show you these steps ... you need to pay attention and try to "encode" them ... then when you actually try to do the dance you have to remember what the steps were and in what order you do them. To do this you are using your episodic memory ("what did the instructor do next? " or "what did they book tell me to do next?").

Learning almost any new hobby puts your brain through these processes, and these are the sorts of things that will keep your memory strong. If you pick your habits well, they will also enrich your life. So you can make your life better AND keep your memory as fit as possible.

## **A Final Darker Word**

Stories are supposed to end with "happily ever after", but this one doesn't. What I've been discussing so far is normal memory decline during what we might call early old age (say 60 to 80 years old). In situations like Alzheimer's disease the story is much darker. In that case the brain is deteriorating, and massive declines in all kinds of memory do occur. So that's a very different situation that I could write another entire report on. I won't, but I do want to say this.



Many older people worry they might have Alzheimer's, and they worry because they are forgetting names, or where they left their keys, or they walk into rooms and forget why. These are all normal errors of episodic memory, and if you experience these you probably DO NOT have Alzheimer's disease. The errors there are much more extreme. People can forget who they are, where they are, or who family members are. It's very different. So the punchline to this is, if you're worried about it, you likely don't have it.

It's also important to say that eventually our brains do begin to deteriorate. There are indeed some 100 year old people who still seem as sharp as a tack. But more commonly once people reach their late 80's and beyond you will see more severe memory loss and cognitive decline in general, and it's not clear we can do much about that. So yes, the story of memory loss is much more positive than we once thought, but at some point it is inevitable.

Boy, that's a bad way to end this! So let me instead end it this way. Thank you Lou for inviting me to speak at your event, and thank you all for your interest and enthusiasm. You are a fascinating group of people and I really enjoyed meeting you. I have lots I can speak about, so if you ever need a speaker again, you know where I am!

# Fathers, Founders and Freemasons

History of St. George's Lodge  
A.F. & A.M., No 15, G.R.C.

By W. Bro. Richard Alan Green  
St. George's Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 15, G.R.C

*Date: March 22, 2014*

Masonry arrived in the local area with the 8th Regiment of Foot (King's Own Regiment of Foot) or Infantry as they are now known about 1780 at the close of the American Revolutionary War to Fort Niagara on the eastern side of the Niagara River. The regiment carried a travelling warrant which became quite common as the British Empire expanded its holdings throughout the world.

Travelling warrants or charters are in the modern period actually quite rare, except those that remain with original regiments from the earlier period. An exception in this jurisdiction, The Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario is our Heritage Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 730 G.R.C. which carries its warrant or charter from place to place to hold its meetings; as this afternoon.

We are St. George's Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, number 15 on the Register of Grand Lodge. Our charter dates to May 30, 1856, one year after the founding of our Grand Lodge of Canada. It is evident that St George's Lodge predates our current Grand Lodge by at least 41 years and on the return of our last charter numbered 791 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England we were issued the current version dated 30th May, 1856 and which has only just been restored by a conservator in London, Ontario.

The 8th Regiment retired from Fort Niagara to Fort George and likely began to initiate members of the Queen's (Butler's) Rangers



or the civilian militia. In 1792, with the arrival of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe came William Jarvis, Provincial Secretary and Registrar and the recently initiated Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada, who on March 7, 1792 issued the charter for the first lodge in Niagara (and Upper Canada) St. John's Lodge of Friendship along with Robert Hamilton, Past Deputy Grand Master, John Butler, Grand Senior Warden and William McKay, Grand Junior Warden. (Robertson, J. R., History of Freemasonry in Canada, from its Introduction in 1749, Volume 1, pub. Toronto George N. Morang & Co. Ltd. 1900) and they met at Queen's Town per this notice:

### *Notice*

*"The members of St. John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2 will meet at the new lodge room at Queenston, on Wednesday the 27th inst., precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to celebrate the Festival of St. John, and do the business of the day, of which visiting brethren and those concerned are required to take notice.*

*"By order of the Master.*

*"Geo. Adams, Secretary  
Queenston, Dec. 2, 1797*

It is also a fact that Lt. Governor Simcoe was also a Mason; his gavel resides in the Bro. Colin Duquemin Memorial Museum in the original Masonic Hall in Upper Canada at 153 King Street Niagara on the Lake. Simcoe's only recorded appearance as a Mason while in Upper Canada was in full regalia for the laying of the cornerstone of a church.

What transpired "next" if you will in the late 1790's, was that many of the former Rangers and Militia men were granted patents of land in the newly surveyed Grantham Township. These patents may have been promised to members of the Butler's Rangers at their disbanding in 1784, because it was recorded by Lt. Governor Simcoe's surveyors that there were already farms existent in the new frontier while surveying the area. The two persons known to have been here

are recorded as Captain (Benjamin) Pawling and Sergeant (Jacob) Dittrick known Past Masters of St. George's Lodge.

Resource information for the period representing the foundation of St. George's Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 15, G.R.C. is plentiful (and rather overwhelming) as it coincides with the close of the War of 1812 and the settlement of Grantham Township and ultimately, the founding of the City of St Catharines. This historical period is one of great significance to the local community and Freemasonry, following two years of devastating war between Great Britain and the upstart new Republic of the United States; a great part of which took place in the Niagara Region, due to the close proximity of the frontier border lands. It does seem somewhat implausible however; that a new Masonic Lodge would suddenly form while there was still a war raging across the border with New York and Michigan. I'll have more on this a bit later...

St George's Lodge was however, founded in Grantham Township, County of Lincoln by a number of Brethren formerly of St John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2 and St John's Lodge No. 19, which had amalgamated in 1794 or 1795 following the illness and infirmity of W. Bro. Col. John Butler who died 13 May 1796 and the exodus of released militiamen and their families from the perceived danger of living so close to the American border there seeming to be an almost constant threat of invasion. St John's lodge of Friendship, No. 2 seems to have operated primarily in Newark (now Niagara On The Lake) and Queen's Town (subsequently, Queenston) as most of their early membership and records relate this fact.

St John's Lodge No. 19, P.R.Q., Newark, warranted by the Provincial grand Lodge of Quebec, 1787 was founded by Col. John Butler, Master; Joseph Clement; Capt. John P. Clement; with Rolphe Clench acting as secretary. Clearly a military group of men, as all can be found on the rolls of the Queen's Rangers, also known as Butler's Rangers, formed from men of the local area and natives of the Six Nations.



(23 October 1787, the committee appointed for the Grand Lodge of Quebec for this purpose, after references to other matters, wrote the Grand Secretary of England as follows:

Upon the Petition of Lieut. Col. Butler a warrant granted, 10th Inst., constituting a lodge at Niagara by the name of St John's Lodge, No. 19, of which our Bor. Col. Butler is appointed Master; by the Fee of five guineas for the same together with our annual donation of one guinea will be given you by our Brother Adam Lymburner, Esqr. (Ibid))

Unfortunately as well, many of the earliest records of the lodges in the new Province of Upper Canada are lost as our early Brethren were not terribly careful in their storage and fire burned at least two sets of St. George's records and at least one set of Niagara Lodge, No. 2.

The stage is set now for the movement of the newest landholders into the Grantham Township. As stated earlier, there appeared to be tenants in the vicinity prior to the official survey of the Township, one of whom was "Captain" Pawling, likely Captain Benjamin Pawling and "Sergeant" Jacob Dittrick of the Queen's Rangers, and a couple of the earliest Masters of St. George's Lodge.

Thomas Merritt born in Bedford, Long Island, NY October 28, 1759, a Westchester County merchant and Loyalist arrive at Queen's Town early in 1796 at the invitation of his grateful Commanding Officer, now Lieutenant Governor, John Graves Simcoe. According to his memoirs he immediately took a residence approximately "2 miles from the present town of St. Catharines" with his wife Mary (Hamilton), and son William and daughter Caroline. W. Bro. Merritt would move again to a 200 acre parcel along the Port Dalhousie track and nearer their earliest friends in the new territory of Grantham Township the Pawling family.

At their arrival in Queen's Town, they met Mr. (George) Adams, a man who would figure large in a Masonic way.

George Adams was born in Londonderry, in 1774. He emigrated with his parents to Canadaigua, NY becoming a tanner and currier they then departed for Upper Canada during the Revolutionary War. Precisely discovering when the Adams' moved into the township has been a real challenge, references indicate that he arrived with his wife Phoebe (Smith) of Cotland, NY and their children, about 1801. It is interesting to note that it was George Adams land holding being so large and located along the 12 Mile Creek north of the main part of the town and purchased from Robert Hamilton, prevented any growth towards the lake shore for many years. His brother Thomas having arrived earlier built the first tavern at the approximate intersection of what are now Ontario and St. Paul streets, later selling it to Paul Shipman a relative latecomer to the area, but the eventual host of the meeting at which St. George's Lodge would finally receive its first charter.

Both the Adams' and the Merritt's were also responsible for the founding a growth of St George's Anglican Church, which also has a lengthy and interesting history...

Returning briefly to Newark and the R.W. Bro. William Jarvis;

The movement of the Government of Upper Canada to York in February 1796 meant that Jarvis removed from Newark as Provincial Secretary and Registrar taking his warrant and jewels as Provincial Grand Master with him in 1798. Several records suggest that a schismatic Lodge grew out of Niagara Lodge's dissatisfaction with the locale of Grand Lodge meetings. In fact, Jarvis' apathy generally toward the fraternity had far more to do with the upset among the Brethren of the new colony. Meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada occurred only three or four times over the term of Jarvis' stewardship which lasted to his death August 13, 1817, so the granting of warrants and other Grand Lodge affairs were rarely if ever given their due and proper attention. Hence the Niagara Brethren decided to take matters into their own hands. It is important to note that William Jarvis was initiated into Masonry only three weeks before he left England for the new Province of Upper



Canada. It is certain given his history as Secretary and Registrar, marked by squabbles and piques with other officials of the regime at York that he was primarily interested in advancing his own career and status, and so his duties as Provincial Grand Master were likely more of a bother than a genuine interest.

Several issues arising in various areas of Upper Canada were left unaddressed by the Provincial Grand Master. Direct entreaties to the Grand Lodge of England went unanswered or were referred back to the Provincial Grand Master, leading a faction of senior members of the Niagara Lodge No. 2 at Newark to declare themselves “abandoned by the Provincial Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England and therefore having authority to enact and grant warrants and charters” in 1802; a situation that would remain unresolved until the arrival of the second Provincial Grand Master R.W. Bro. Simon McGillivray.

And so it was that the Niagara Lodge became the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada and began to issue warrants or charters for new lodges. At the time of this writing I am unsure how many lodges were ultimately warranted, but most have either amalgamated with “legitimate” lodges or gone “dark” a reference to removing the “light of Masonry” by closing the lodge completely; except St. George’s Lodge.

The earliest membership of St. George’s Lodge were strong willed, Loyalist settlers and it seems very much apparent that they met as a Lodge well before the date of our celebrated anniversary, again, no records actually remaining, it is extremely difficult to prove. On reviewing documents of the other lodges existent at the time and in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, we have discovered references that go as far back as 1802...a notation in the minutes of a meeting of St. John’s Lodge of Friendship at Newark, in November 1802 mentioned a visitor from St George’s Lodge at the Twelve. There may be an error in the date or it may have been illegible, but to note once again, it seems entirely improbable that a new Masonic Lodge would begin meeting while

most of its members were engaged as militia in a major conflict.

One interesting note: the survival of many Masonic Brethren during the War of 1812 and their homes during the looting and burning of Newark can be directly related to their affiliation. One of the only public buildings left standing was the Masonic Temple in Newark. When regalia was discovered by the Commanding Officers of the US forces, also being Masons, the building was ordered left untouched. There are also reports of several homes being left unharmed when Masonic artifacts were found in them.

At the period we are researching, it was expected that membership in a Masonic Lodge would remain a secret (not particularly closely held, as families must have known where their fathers and husbands went on the Tuesday before the full moon each month). So even surviving writings to and from such esteemed personages as Thomas Merritt seemed never to mention their Brotherhood. Obviously communication in these days took many weeks and sometimes months, so it may have been that the most important things were shared only rather than vocational items.

So a growing community begins along the Twelve Mile Creek, merchants and farmers, innkeepers and millers with a developing commonality; most if not all had served the Crown in the Revolutionary Wars against the United States and many were past members of one or both of the Masonic Lodges in the Niagara area (Newark and Queen's Town) and possibly even within their regiment. Evidenced by the founding of St. John's Lodge, No. 19 P.R.Q. under Butler.

After a number of enquiries to the Provincial Grand Master to form a lodge in the Grantham Township, and probably several requests directly to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, the Niagara Grand Lodge decided on its own to issue a warrant for St. George's Lodge.

...minutes of the Schismatic Grand Lodge of Niagara 1816-1822 reference the constitution of three new lodges, the first of which is St



George's Lodge, No. 27.

The record of its constitution in the minutes of the schismatic Grand Lodge reads:

Grand Lodge.

Opened on the 1st June, 1816 at 2 o'clock P.M., at Paul Shipman's Tavern in Grantham, met for the purpose of constituting a new lodge, designated by St George's Lodge, No. 29 (error on the part of the Schismatic Grand Lodge, number 27)

Present :

R.W. Robert Kerr, Provincial Grand Master.

R.W. Christopher Danby, Dep'y P.G. Master.

R.W. George Adams, J.G.W., pro tem.

R.W. John Crysler, S.G.W., pro tem.

R.W. Adam Bowman, G. Treasurer.

R.W. Richard Cockerell, G. Secretary.

R.W. Josiah Brown, G. Pursuivant.

Brother Thomas Merritt, Worshipful Master.

Brother George Adams, Senior Warden.

Brother Amos McKinney, Junr. Warden.

Visitors: Brother Ebenezer Culver, of Lodge, No. 15

Rec'd. 14 Dollars from Lodge No. -----

Paid Bros. Adam Bowman, Grd. Treasurer, sum of two Guineas and the Grand Secretary one Guinea.

The Grand Lodge closed at 4 o'clock in good harmony.

The brethren at the constitution of St George's Lodge, 1st June, 1816, held under the Provincial Grand Lodge, Niagara at Shipman's Tavern were, Thomas Merritt, Master; George Adams, Senior Warden; and Amos McKenney, Junior Warden. You will find Brothers Merritt, Adams and McKenney memorialized on the pedestal covers at their original stations in our lodge room today.

As you can see, in the forgoing there are a lot of prominent names to anyone familiar with local history. Dr. Robert Kerr, physician at Newark, Adams, Bowman and Crysler...many subsequent legacies from these leading families would develop in Masonic Lodges especially St. George's.

Ironical to note that while W. Bro. Thomas Merritt became our first Master, his eldest son, William Hamilton did not become a Mason, finding membership in a "secret society" distasteful and becoming a member of the Anti-Masonic Party, the result of an uprising against Masonry in about 1825 following what is widely known as the Morgan Affair...His son, William Hamilton Merritt II (Register 1836-95-035 ) did however become a Mason, joining St. George's Lodge and ultimately Master of the Lodge. It is also interesting that almost every Brother on the rolls of St. George's Lodge at the time when William Hamilton Merritt began enlisting funding for the first Welland Canal contributed as investors.

We remain uncertain as to how W. Bro. Thomas Merritt came to Masonry and suspect it likely that he was initiated in either New York or New Brunswick where the family fled and returned to New York from following the Revolutionary War. Following the natural persecution that most Loyalists experienced the Merritt's of Bedford became the Merritt's of Upper Canada (and Grantham)

W. Bro. Merritt (Thomas) was the first Sheriff for the District of Nassau, which included Niagara, Grantham and surrounding areas, appointed in 1802 and serving that office until 1820 when he retired having had to preside over the hanging execution of several convicted traitors; keeping in mind that Thomas' own brother William was accused of having joined and aided the Republicans his subsequent retirement doesn't seem all that surprising I suppose...

R. W. Bro. George Adams, Initiated at St. John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2, 6th June 1796, Past Master of St. George's Lodge, Past Secretary of St. John's Lodge of Friendship and Past Grand Junior Warden's son, Elias S. Adams also joined St. George's Lodge and be-



came Master. R.W. Bro. Adams was also seriously wounded in the Battle of Niagara in May 1813, subsequently captured a prisoner of war in October and paroled in December of the same year. His home on the banks of the Twelve Mile Creek became the headquarters of Maj. General Vincent in July on the retreat of the Americans from Stoney Creek.

Both George Adams and Thomas Merritt were very involved in their church, St. George's Anglican Church, which has an interesting and lengthy history as well. On 20 July, 1835 members of St George's Lodge 15, laid the cornerstone of the 'new' St George's Anglican Church at Church and Academy Streets, the Master declaring it 'well and truly laid.' As St George's Lodge pre-dates the church and the closeness of the congregation to the lodge is evident by the cornerstone laying ceremony, it seems that the church may have been named in honour of the lodge or our founding member Adams.

W. Bro. Elias Smith Adams is listed as President of the Town Council of St. Catharines 1846, 1846, 1847 and 1849, then Mayor 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 and Mayor at Large 1859.

Many Past Masters and other members of St. George's are found listed as Councillors, Reeves and Deputy Reeves: W.H. Merritt Jr., E.W. Stephenson, Calvin Phelps, George Rykert and Samuel Dolson to name but a few. Before that time there were Sheriffs, and the first of these was Thomas Merritt covering much of Nassau District, then Alpheus St. John 1845 (Past Master St. George's) and Elias Adams from 1846-1849.

One of our founding members however seems to have been but a shadow...W. Bro. Amos McKenney (also, McKinny, McKinney) was apparently born in New York, another Loyalist, married Jemima Sherwood at Newtown, Fairfield County in Connecticut and had at least five children, James, Eleanor, John and finally Amos. He shared correspondence with W. Bro. Thomas Merritt but is otherwise unknown by us...except that he made a petition for land in

Grantham in 1816, was excused from the service with the Dragoons and fighting during the war of 1812 due to age...he may have been a distiller and notary.

Other notables from our list of Masters of the Lodge include:

- Peter Ten Broeck
- Benjamin Pawling –whose grandson Nathaniel later served as Master of Seymour Lodge, No. 277 in Port Dalhousie
- George Rykert
- Jacob Dittrick – first acknowledged settler of Grantham
- Charles Ingersoll –younger brother of Laura Secord, married Thomas Merritt's daughter Ann Maria and became the name-sake of the city which still bears his name
- Alpheus St. John –Master 1846
- Frederick Parsons –Master 1849, 1850, 1853 & 1856
- Samuel J. Dolson –innkeeper and host of the earliest meetings of St George's Lodge Master 1859
- Dr. Theophilus Mack –founder of Mack School of Nursing, Springbank distinguished physician, founder of the St. Catharines General (and Marine) Hospital, married Jane Adams, daughter of Elias Adams Master 1860
- Samuel G. Dolson –first of four original “poundkeepers” (1839), Master 1865
- Dr. Lucius Oille –Master 1866 & 1867
- W.H. Merritt –Master 1897 & 1898

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# “The First Oil Well Drilled in North America”

By M.W. Bro. J. Stu. MacLachlan  
G.M. G.R.S. 2002/2003

*Date: June 07, 2014*

Good Afternoon, Brethren All

First, I want to thank you for the kind words of introduction. They are appreciated very much.

When I was asked to make a presentation during the visit of Heritage Lodge No. 730 A.F. & A.M., G.R.C., I was non committed but indicated I probably would, knowing the purpose and objectives of this lodge.

Heritage lodge was constituted Sept. 23rd, 1978 to ensure the preservation of our Masonic Heritage as there was concern of several Masons about the erosion of our heritage and apathy towards its preservation. A quantity of memorabilia was being lost because of no procedures for preservation or restoration of important links with our past.

My presentation relates to the first commercial oil well in North America and Alexandra Lodge No. 158 AF&AM, GRC in the Province of Ontario, both located at Oil Springs, and both events occurring prior to the confederation of Canada on July 1st, 1867 as I feel that both entities relied somewhat on each other for development and survival. From the V.O.T.S.L, Job Ch. 29, Vs. 6  
“and the rock poured me out rivers of oil”.

The first entity is the First Commercial Oil Well in North America. This resulted from James Millar Williams, a Hamilton Ontario car-



riage maker, purchasing in 1857, the Westgum beds and other lands from Charlie Tripp of the Black Creek area. Williams dug a 14 ft. well that produced 50 barrels of oil daily. Subsequently, Williams devised a refinery that would make illuminating fluids such as kerosene from oil. Thus in 1858, the well and refinery were the world's first to operate on a commercial bases. Williams's discovery attracted men from various parts of Canada, the United States of America and Great Britain in search of richness.

The population of tiny Black Creek rapidly grew from a few log cabins to a village of several hundred dwellings during the decade of 1851 to 1861. Several names for the growing village had been suggested and in the fall of 1861, the lively and dynamic name of "Oil Springs" became official.

In 1860, William's venture was incorporated as the Canadian Oil Company, which in 1862 at the International Exhibition in London England, was awarded two gold medals – one for being "First to produce Crude Oil" and the other for being – "First to refine oils in Canada".

From his business, Williams secured a place in history which later earned him the title of the "Father of the Canadian Petroleum Industry".

During the period of 1851-1861, several hundred oil wells were dug, some were producers and some were dry holes. Oil from the producing wells, particularly the first Canadian Gusher which was discovered by Hugh Nixon Shaw on Jan. 16th 1862, was hauled by horses over plank roads to refineries in Petrolia and Wyoming from where it was shipped by railway. Thus, the Canadian Petroleum Industry was born.

### **The next entity is Freemasonry**

During the decade of 1851-1861, Oil Springs was transformed into a boom town, with the population soaring from approximately 200 to

nearly 7000 people. Among these diverse individuals were several masons, many of whom were American, who expressed an interest in constituting a lodge in their newly adopted home of Oil Springs. The first municipal clerk of Oil Springs, being a mason convened such a meeting. Much discussion and co-operation among the brethren, whose ages ranged from 23 – 42 and considerable negotiations with Grand Lodge of Canada, resulted in Most Worshipful Brother Thomas D. Herrington, Grand Master, granting a dispensation to constitute a lodge at Oil Springs on Oct. 29th 1863 to be known as Alexandra Lodge No. 158 on the registry of Grand Lodge. The origin of the name “Alexandra” is not known. The most plausible explanation appears to be it was adopted in honor of the wife of King Edward VII who had several names, one being “Alexandra”.

The first officers of Alexandra Lodge were –

- Worshipful Master – George Jarvis, Victoria No. 56 Sarnia “oil Refiner”
- Senior Warden – Thomas Ellison, Union No. 245, England
- Junior Warden – William Farron Clinton No. 84, Clinton, Ontario
- Senior Deacon – Samson Gill, Doric No. 121, Brantford, Ontario
- Inner Guard – Henry H. Perry, Amitie No. 32, Dunnville, Ontario
- Tyler – George Hooker Lee, Victoria No. 56, Sarnia, Ontario
- Secretary – Henry Brown, Sterling No. 69, Sterling, Ontario
- Treasurer – Henry C. Shannon, Burns No. 153, Wyoming, Ontario

Initially, lodge meetings were held in the Village’s school house but they were frequently interrupted by rowdy citizens who caroused after imbibing of the grapes in celebration of their newly found wealth. Thereafter, meetings were held in an upper room of one of the villages seven hotels on Main Street. However, during the fall of 1886 fire destroyed the hotel and all its contents, except the hotel’s registry which is on display at the Oil Museum of Canada. The brethren realized they needed their own meeting place. A request for financial assistance was sent to other lodges in the province and



in the true spirit of Masonic Benevolence, a sizeable assistance was received from a lodge in Ottawa. A parcel of land costing \$30.00 was purchased on Oil Springs Main Street from James Millar Williams.

A new and ornate brick building was erected and served the fraternity until near the end of the 20th century. The stately two story edifice, said to have had the best wooden floors, served many community functions such as the villages first council, Presbyterians held worship services until their church was built across the street, holding of dances and roller skating events, and a place to sell victory bands during World War II etc. The lodge rooms were on the second floor where all members were initiated passed and raised until March 9th 1991 when Most Worshipful Brother David C. Bradley, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the province of Ontario officiated at the dedication of the new building. The years had taken their toll on the old building which served as an antique store until it was razed in 1999.

Over the years, Alexandra Lodge has faced challenges and adversities. The lodge's initial membership was similar to the discovery of oil which created great activity and saw the membership rapidly grow to 130. However, as the oil production waned so did the membership. Several factors attributed to this - Many American brethren made the Supreme Sacrifice during the American Civil War in defense of their homeland, brethren who were drillers left and were instrumental in opening new oil fields in Europe, Russia, Iran, Egypt, New Guinea, Trinidad, Venezuela, Peru etc., the Boer War, World War I and II and the great depression of the 1930's. These activities caused the membership to fluctuate and at times thrust the lodge into financial difficulties. However, through the years the brethren weathered the storms and today the lodge stands a solvent and flourishing institution. Alexandra-Inwood lodge presently has 100 members with various occupations such as farmers, oilmen, bankers, police officers, truck drivers, car salesmen, ministers of the Gospel etc. Initiates average approximately 3 annually. It has more "lewises" (second and third generation masons than any lodge in its district). 15 of the 30 Reeves of the village of Oil Springs were

members of Alexandra Lodge. 3 of them were Wardens of Lambton County, namely Samuel Jackson 1890 & 1891, Walter (Duffy) Atkins 1953 and Owen Byers 1993. Jackson and Byers were Master of Alexandra Lodge in 1904 and 1905, and 1982 respectively. Charles Laws a member of Inwood Lodge was also Warden of Lambton County (date unknown as records not available). Presently the 1983 master of Alexandra Lodge V.W. Bro. Robert W. Bailey is a member of the Provincial Parliament.

On November 23 2005, Most Worshipful Brother Gary Atkinson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, conducted the amalgamation ceremony of Alexandra Lodge No. 158 and Inwood Lodge No. 503 to be known as Alexandra-Inwood Lodge No. 158.

During their histories, Alexandra Lodge and Inwood lodge have had District Deputy Grand Masters (DDGM). From Alexandra Lodge RT. Wor. Brothers were: - Albert W. Park 1900-1901, Samuel Jackson 1929-1930, Jerry T. Ferguson 1954-1955, John E. Randall 1972-1973. From Inwood Lodge Rt. Wor. Bro. they were William R. Dawson 1921-1922, William A. Graham 1924-1925, Wilfred Elliott 1935-1936, William J. McNally 1956-1957 and H. Burton Johnson 1976-1977. Today Alexandra-Inwood Lodge is represented by Rt. Wor. Bro. Brian M. Simpson, D.D.G.M. of Sarnia for the district for 2013-2014.

The names of the brethren who also served the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario can be obtained from their historical records. The majority of the lodge's membership resides in the area. This represents a cross section of Southwestern Ontario's society in Lambton County.

The Oil Museum of Canada at 2423 Kelly Road, approximately 1½ mile south of Oil Springs, is located on the site of North America's first commercial Oil Well. This museum was opened July 1st 1960 and houses many relics relating to the oil history and industry such as the hotel registry containing the names and signatures of men



who identified themselves by placing after their signatures the well-known symbols of masonry – the square and compass. World known visitors included the Right Honorable John George Diefenbaker, 13th Prime Minister of Canada, and Paul Neal @ Red Adair, accomplished gas and oil field firefighter who donated 3 of his firefighter suits, and Howard Robard Hughes, an American Business magnate who donated a drill bit. Hughes refused to sign the Museum's visitor's registry.

In summary, I applaud Heritage Lodge for taking action to preserve and/or restore important links with our past, similar to the action taken by the oil men and their companies in erecting a museum to house oil relics and history on the site of the first commercial oil well in North America. We as members of Alexandra-Inwood Lodge No. 158 should be very proud that our lodge was constituted in 1863 just 8 years after Freemasonry arrived in Ontario in 1855, 5 years after the first commercial oil well was discovered in 1858 and 4 years before confederation on July 1st 1867. Oil continues to help support the economy of Oil Springs and Alexandra-Inwood Lodge No. 158 which occupies a unique corner in the history of the village of Oil Springs as well as the development of the Masonic Fraternity in Lambton County, whose foundations were coincidental with the birth of the Canadian Petroleum Industry. For over 150 years both entities have relied on each other for their existence and today both entities stand in the glory of their monumental testaments of their worldwide endearing quantities.

In conclusion I would like to quote in part from Roscoe Pound's - The Philosophy of Masonry! –

“We have a glorious body of tradition handed down to us from the past, which we owe it to transmit unimpaired and eternal, and what is mere interpretation to make it of service to the present, yet, let us fasten upon it nothing hard and fast that serves well enough today, but make it useless tomorrow. As the apprentice stands in the corner of the lodge, the working tools are put in his hands and he is taught their uses. But

they are not his they are the tools of the lodge. He is to use them that the Worshipful Master may have pleasure and the craft profit. The Grand Master of the Universe has entrusted to us the principles of Masonry as working tools. They too, are not ours, they belong to the lodge of the world. We are to use them that he may have pleasure and the craft of humanity that labors in this wide lodge of the world may profit thereby”

Thank you to all who helped with my presentation.

Fraternally Yours,  
J Stu MacLachlan  
GM GRS 2002/2003



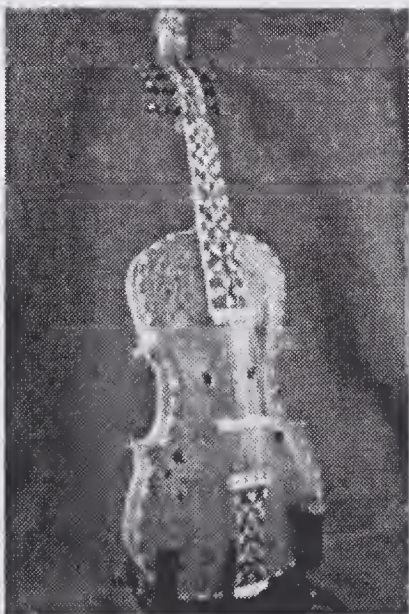
# To What Extent was Stradivarius a Mason?

By W. Bro. Malcolm Parish

*Date: September 17, 2014*

Worshipful Master, MW Sirs, RW Sirs, VW Sirs and Brethren. I would like to start this presentation by thanking the Worshipful Master for allowing me to present this paper and for RW Bro Lou Lombardi for putting my name forward and for his encouragement.

I was prompted to write this paper while reading several papers by a Luthier hailing from Nova Scotia. The papers were titled, The Drawing Board, On the Pythagoras Tradition and On Craft, Science and Art. These papers pertained to connection between Pythagoras, his mathematical theories, and other Ancient Greek philosophers in the construction of the Violin. This Luthier has fabulous skilled hands and makes beautiful Instruments as well as being an academic. He makes a couple of statements that make me believe he is a Mason. One being that the work of a Luthier can be thought of as supported by the three columns of Craft, Science and Art, and that the Violin was designed by using a straight edge and compass.



After reading these papers it struck me that as Masons we are admonished in the Fellow Craft Degree to contemplate the Liberal Arts and Sciences, admittedly more concern is to be given to Moral Geometry but never the less we are advised to study the Arts and Sciences as well as Nature in an endeavour to become better Men, more rounded and appreciative of the Arts. It also struck me that as time goes by and Technology increases we are losing the need to be aware of the Arts.

I too am a Luther, which renders my vocation to the craft of bringing rude matter ----- to Due Form.

I would like to take you back to the time of Stradivari and impress upon you just the degree of recognition of the Arts and Sciences an Artisan of the day had to have, so my title of this Paper is, **“To What Extent was Stradivarius a Mason?”**



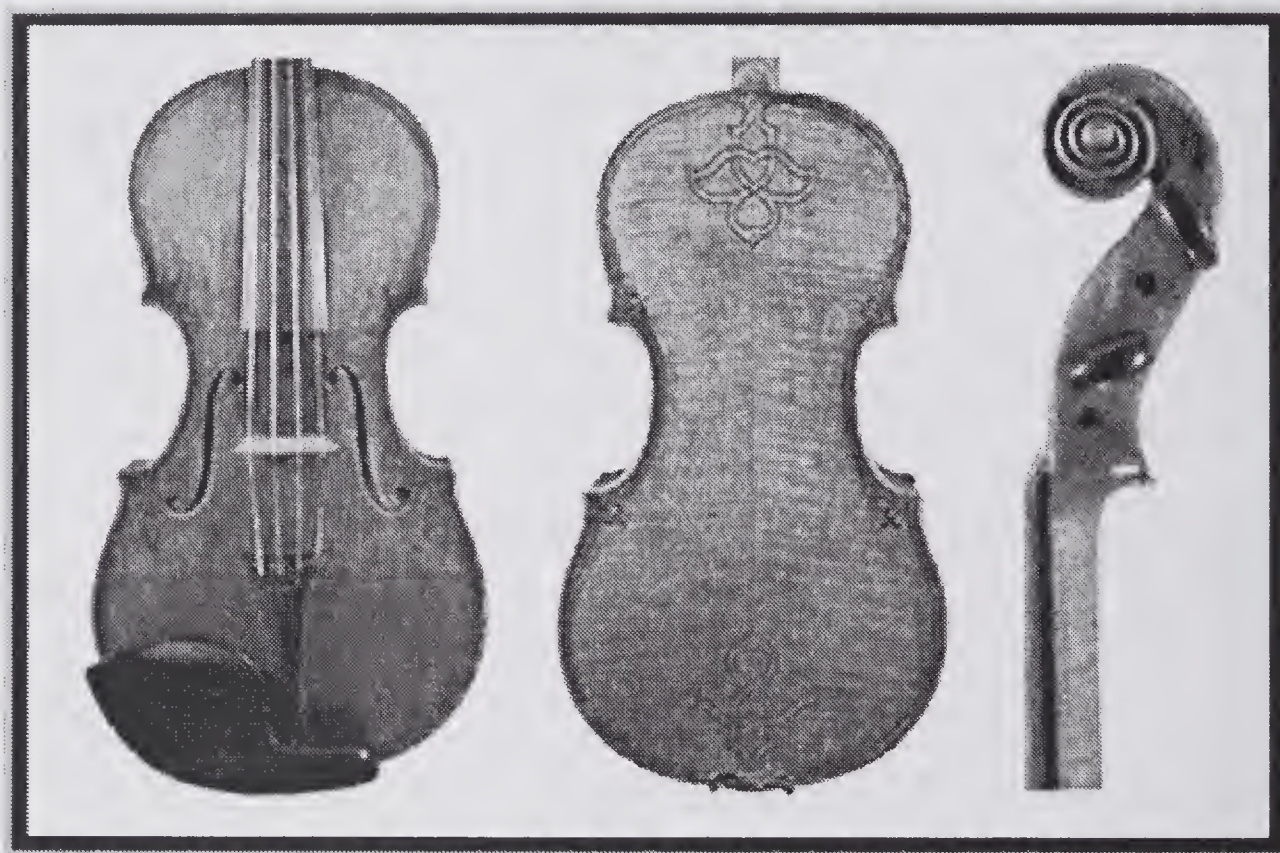
The first of the Liberal Arts I would like to talk about is Music. Please, bear with me as I have read and read and written about the concepts I'm about to disclose but yet although I understand them, I do not comprehend them, which reminds me of how much we as a Human race have let technology take over our thoughts. Let's go back to our beloved Pythagoras, rumour has it that one day Pythagoras was walking past a forge, where the Smith was pounding on an anvil with a set of hammers. Pythagoras paused to listen to the ringing of the hammers and the melody that was being played between them. He enquired of the Smith as to the nature of these hammers as they made such a harmonious concordance. He discovered the weights of the hammers were in the ratio of 6,8,9 and 12 pounds which rang out the tones of a fundamental note with its fourth, fifth and octave. At this, Pythagoras was struck with the revelation that it was mathematical harmony as exemplified in music that was the common power uniting the Heavens and Earth. Philosopher for many centuries after Pythagoras use the Musical Mathematical ratios to explain the Heavens and the Earth and to the movement of planets and the cosmos. These Musical Mathematical ratios were also used by builders and artisans and the architects of the day, so much so that a description of Architecture was "Frozen Music".

Lets get to the design of the Violin, something I know about.

There is something about the design and the Violin that has pleased

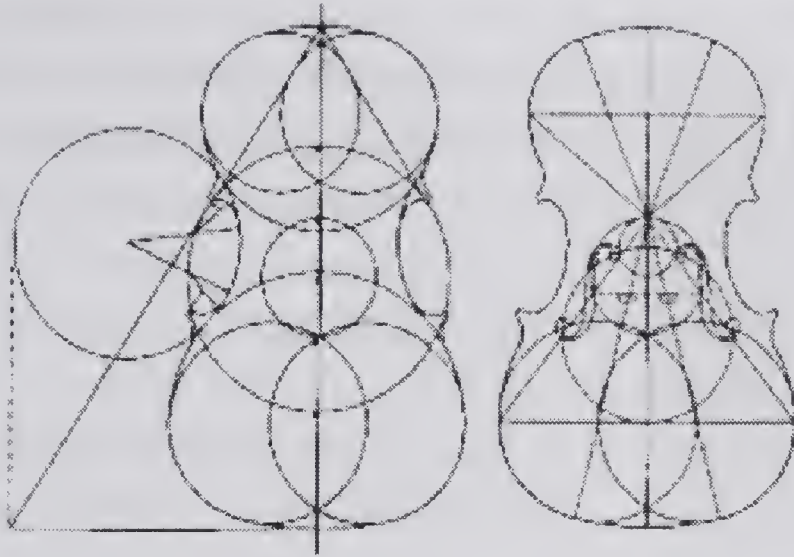


the human race for centuries, there are very few created things in life that have not changed in such a long period of time, the Violin being one of them. It was not Stradivari who first designed the Violin but a man called Gaspo da Salo and his early Violin shape was bettered by the Family of Nicholas and Peter Amarti in Italy., but since the early 16th Century the shape has not changed. Gaspo would have had a size and tone in mind for the Violin, taking a lead from the Viol Family of instruments but with a immense knowledge of Geometry and Mathematics he would have come up with this shape in c. 1560



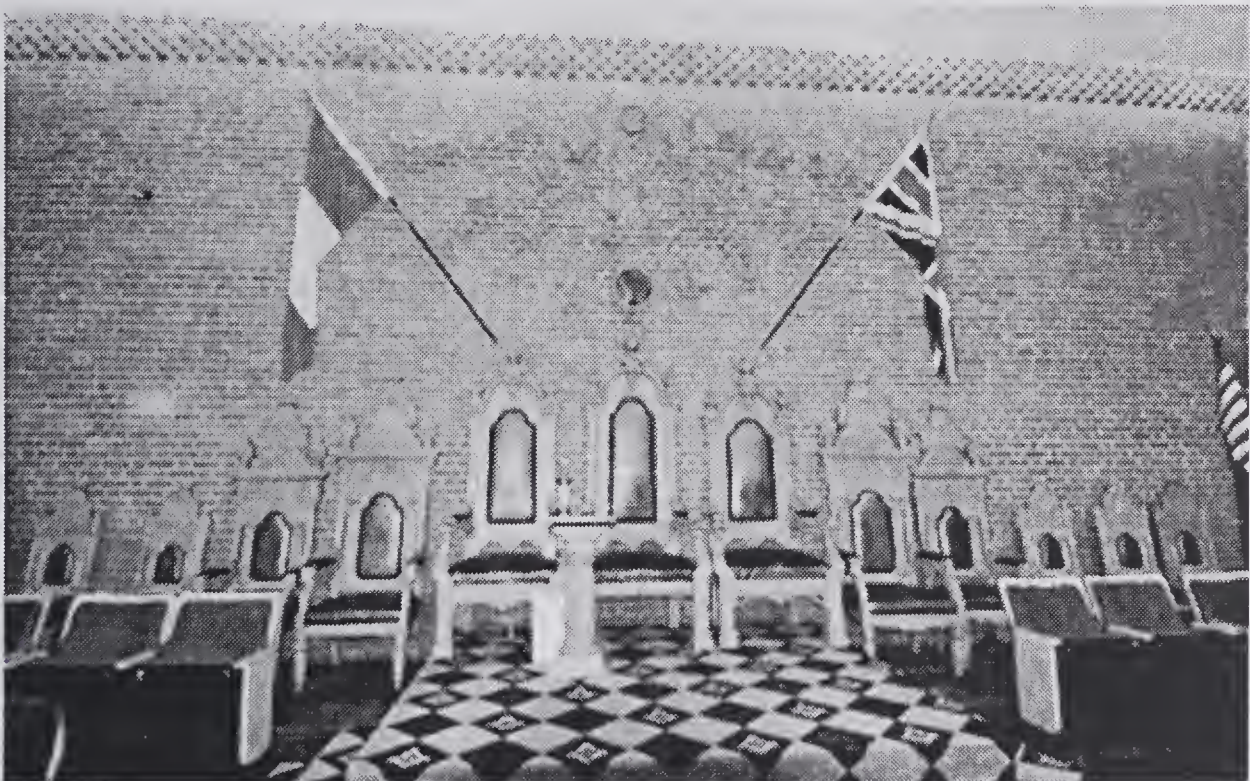
He would have used a straight edge and a compass to have created an outline like this.





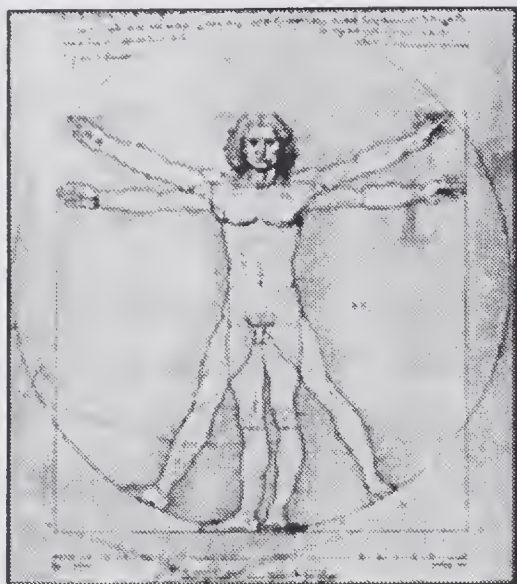
Not very clear; but too many lines anyway. Every corner, bout etc. would have been drawn with a compass. Stradivari took the construction of the Violin to an unearthly level, his craftsmanship was incredible and most beautiful.

Many attempts have been made to change the shape of the Violin or to modernize it but have failed it is my belief that the perfect Symmetry and Order of the Violin is so pleasing to the naked eye. Symmetrical shapes have always been pleasing. Look at our Masonic Temples, the east is so symmetrical and when we walk in to a temple we feel at ease. I can remember when I first walked into York Temple in Toronto which has a wonderful East, I was truly amazed.



I believe we come by the need to feel the Harmony of Symmetry and Order because of Human Nature and the Human body.





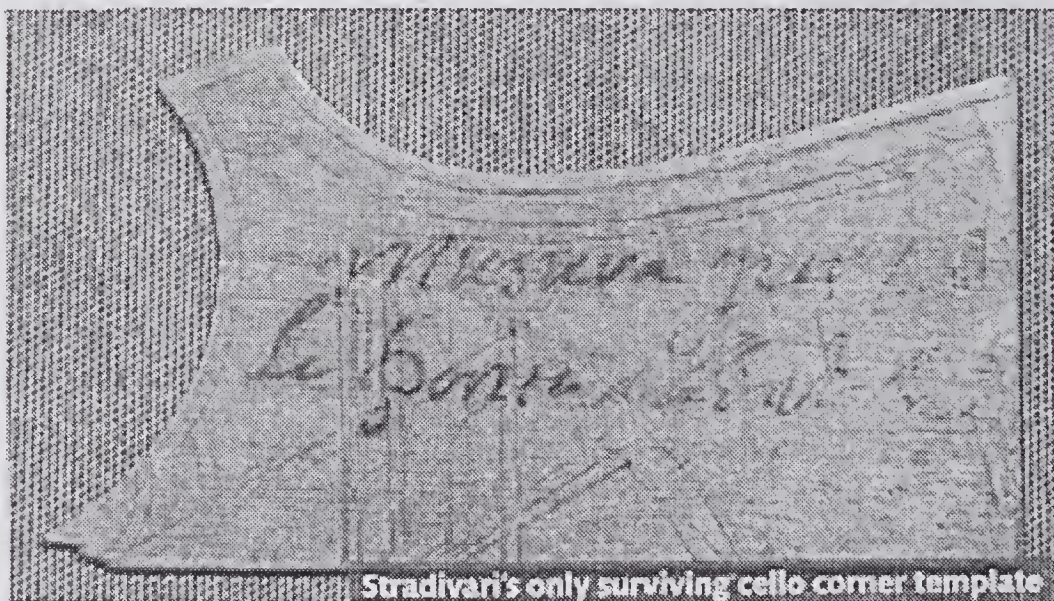
Davinci shows here that the human body is truly symmetrical and in Harmony with Nature, if we have two appendages or organs they are balance on the body if we have one it's placed in the centre line of the body.

A modern maker today is blessed with the fact that to sell his instruments he can use a Camera and recorder and instantly show the world his product online by downloading photographs and sound bites. Stradivari would have had to be so familiar with Grammar and Rhetoric to explain to his customer the shape, size and colour, as well as, describing the tone of his Violins, etc.

Grammar and Rhetoric is slowly being replaced by Technology, but I must admit there are some cases, mainly connoisseurs that still deliver flowery Rhetoric, two of them being when a Violin Expert describes the Violin he's selling and when a Distiller describes his beloved Single Malt Scotch.

The three areas that Violin experts concentrate on when appraising an instrument are the Outer shape, Purfling and how the edges are cut and finished, the "F holes or Sound holes and the Scroll. An expert can tell the skill level, the Nationality and name of the make of the instrument he is appraising.

Stradivari concentrated on these three areas, this is the only surviving Cello corner temple made by Stradivari, you can see his scribe line made by his compass.

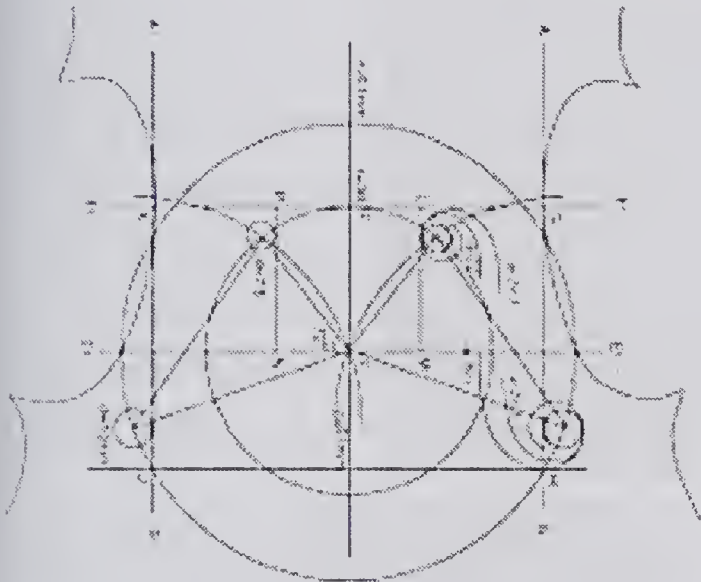


Stradivari's only surviving cello corner template

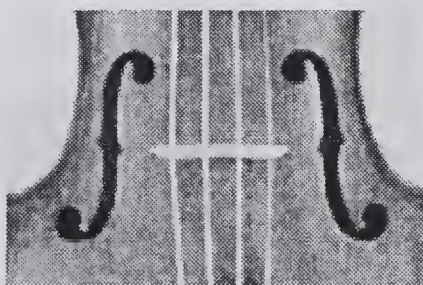


Stradivari was such a perfectionist, the edge of his Violins and the preciseness of his inlaid Purfling are still being envied and copied today. As you can see below how the corners of his instruments meet in perfect harmony.

Next the appraiser would move his attention to the F holes or sound holes, Stradivari would cut his F hole with such graceful lines, the F holes being proportioned and positioned with excellence on the Violin in a strict Geometric fashion .



You can see from the Geometry below how the F holes are placed on the Violin and also how the corners as positioned. The nationality of the maker can be determined by an expert when he views the position and style of the F holes, broadly the Italian F Holes are voluptuous and slanting slightly on the Violin where the French and English seem less boldly cut, the German are very upright and industrious.



*German F Hole*



*French F hole*



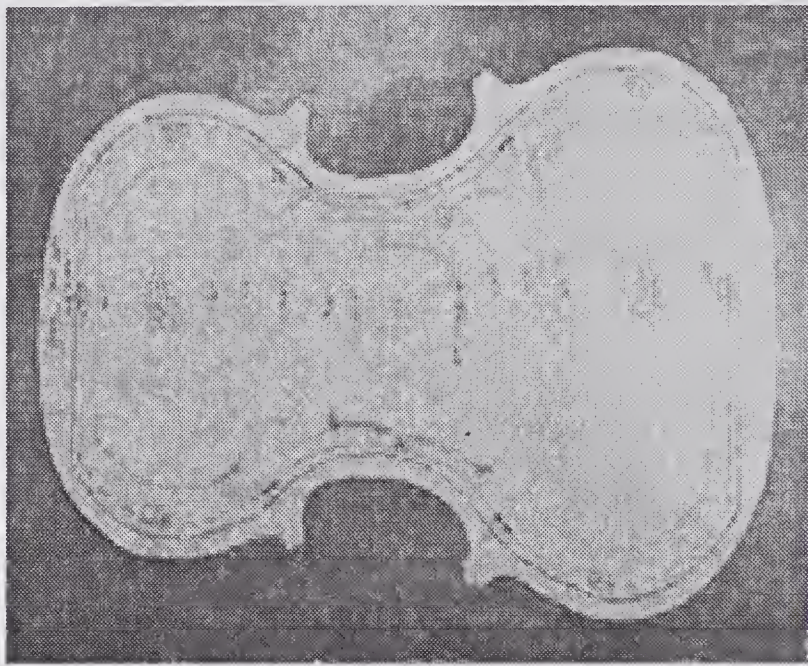
*Italian F hole*



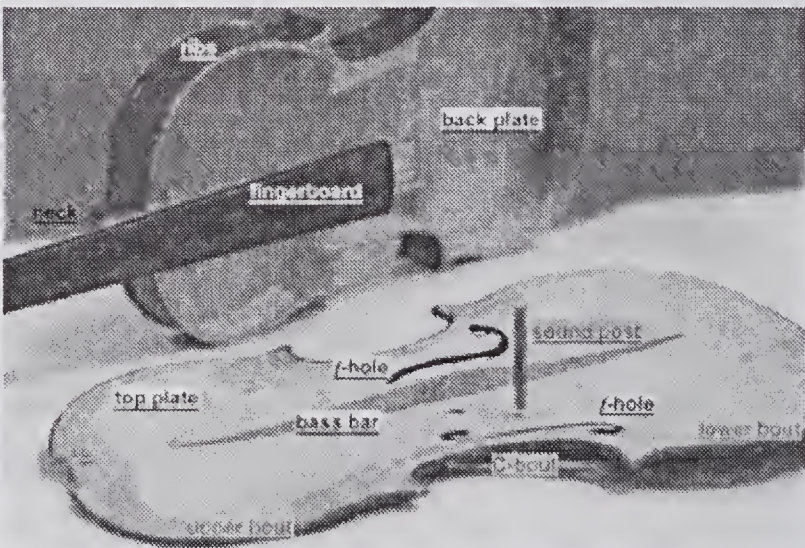
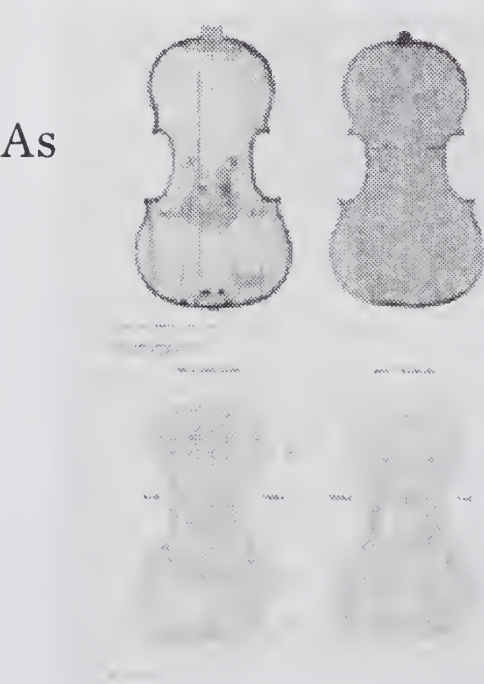
I would now like to give you a Secret construction technique from Stradivari . If you think back to the Pythagorean theory of Mathematical Musical Ratios, Hammers and Anvils, it actually alludes to many instruments, The Xylophone is a series of small to large anvils being hit by the same sized hammer as are the Bells portrayed in the instrument being played by Pythagoras.



Pythagoras’s theory is called, Proportional Harmony, and actually alludes to String thicknesses or Lengths changing the sound of the String. Stradivari had a fine grasp of this Theory, so much so that he translated it into the thickness of the back of a Violin. Most makers, including myself, work the thickness of the back of a Violin as such.



You will see that the thickest part of the back is in the centre at the highest point of the back arch, trying to make the Back vibrate like a sound speakers velum. Stradivari understood Proportional Harmony and wanted to have the thickest part of the back of the Violin at the point of greatest vibration, i.e., the largest Hammer or Anvil. As a Violin string is bowed the vibrating string vibrates the Bridge and then the Sound Post carries the vibration to the back plate of the Violin.



you will see for this Cat Scan of a Stradivari Violin back, the thickest



part is at the base of the sound post not the centre of the back Arch.

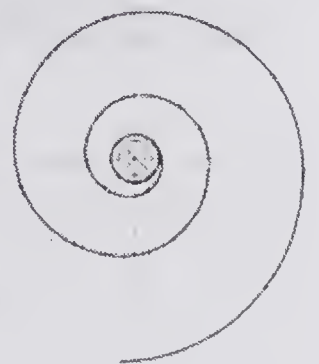
Just one of Stradivari's secrets, if you can work out the other thousand secrets you will be able to make a Violin just like Stradivari. He made 540 Violins, 12 Violas and 50 Cellos so you better get going.

Last, but not least is the Scroll, my favorite part of the Violin as an Artisan's Character and skill becomes known here. Speaking as a wood carver when I first looked at a Scroll to start carving I was at a loss, not knowing how. In the end the Scroll is a very Mathematical and Geometric carving to do in the rough, very easy as I will explain, finishing and smoothing is a different matter. If you look at the two pictures of a Hardanger head carving you will see that all you have to work on is a side profile template and then the carver has to be able to see within the wood for the desired finish., believe me the finished product you see is authentic to the Norwegian traditional Hardanger Fiddle head, but my first several carvings looked like Goofy from Walt Disney .



The Violin Scroll was easy to design and carve, if you had a good understanding of Mathematical Ratios, Geometry and Symmetry. Take a look at the diagram below.

You can see from the dotted lines that there are a series of ever decreasing circle diameters, decreasing at a certain mathematical ratio. Then you will see that the circles have been split into 8 segments. If you start the Scroll at the largest

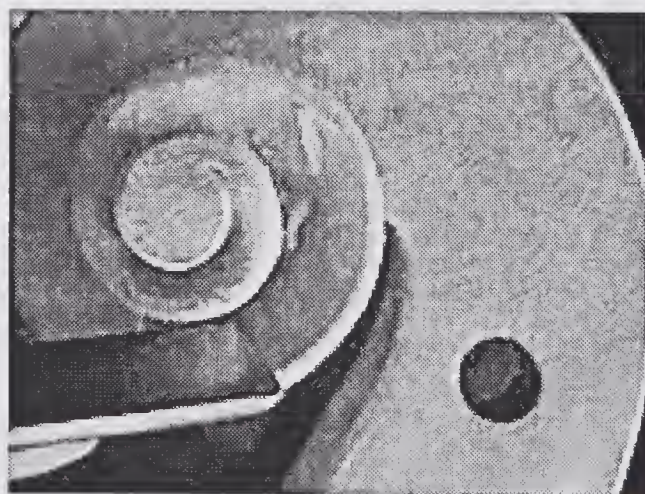
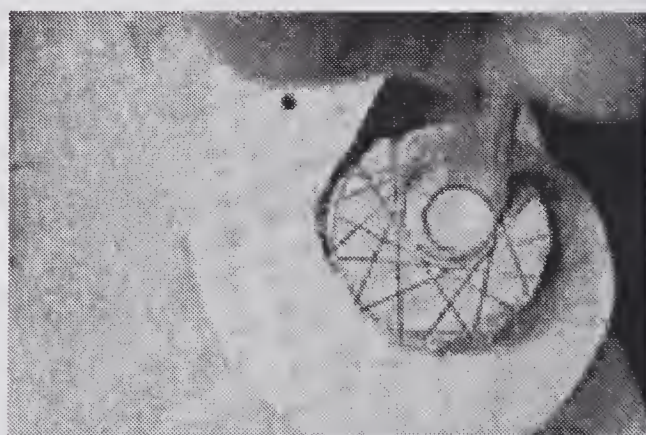
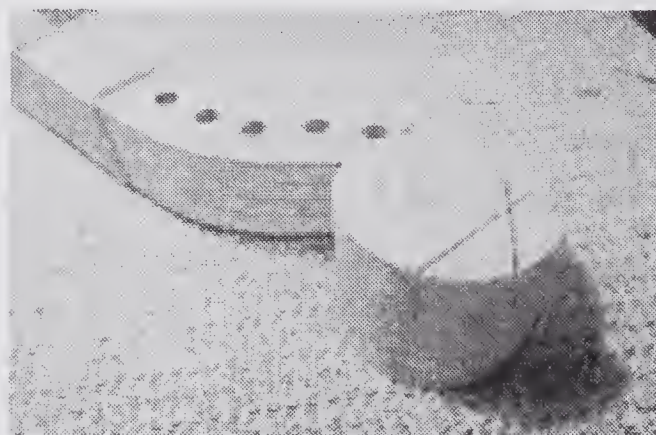




circle and draw in two segments, then bring over the next smallest circle to meet at the centre line, then draw another two segments and then bring in the next circle Etc., Etc. you will produce a Scroll. "Easy Peasy". To carve a scroll you need just two templates and then by cutting with a saw at certain tangents to the circle you will produce a Violin Scroll in the rough. See photos.



Then, place the wood block in as vice and off you go.

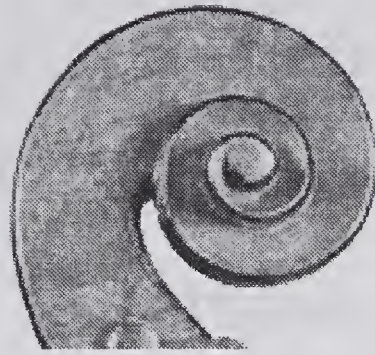


Easy, job done. The Scroll is another way to tell the Nationality of the maker.





*Italian Scrolls  
being oval and  
finely cut*



*French have  
painted black to the  
edges of the scroll.*



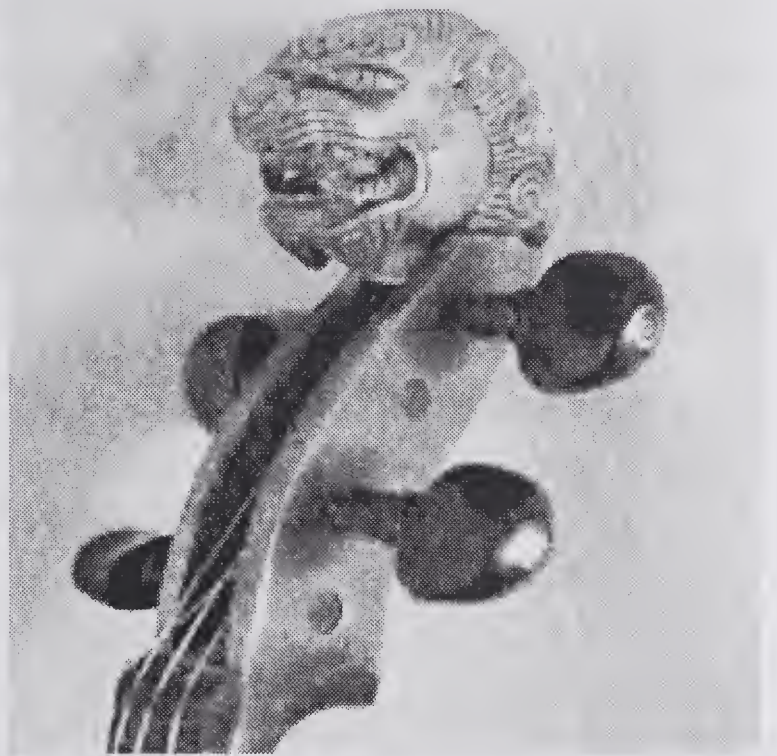
*German scrolls can  
be very round and  
deliberate.*

All very nice and some effort has been made in the past to change the form a Scroll typically a Lions Head was used by the German makers but none prevailed and the Scroll has stayed the same for centuries. If you look at the Tracing boards The Beaches Lodge and Corontati you will see an explanation of the Scroll used in the Chapter of the Ionic Column.

Also if you look at many Masonic decorations and furni-

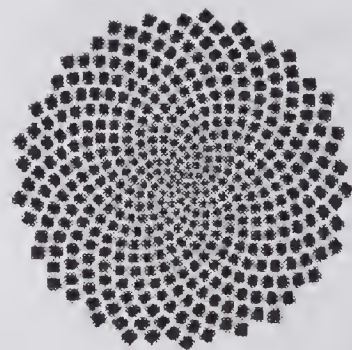
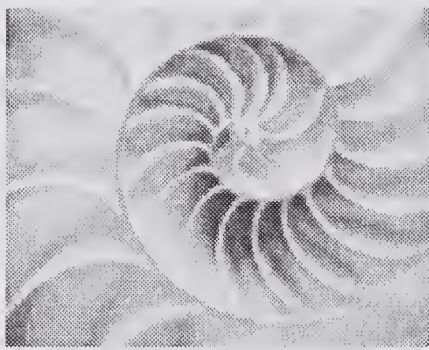
ture's used in our lodges you will find the scroll. Look at the Master's Chair in the York Temple, or the Decorative Columns in the West of the Lodge room and also used in the Dinning area.

All wonderful uses of the Scroll, but it does not answer the question as to why the Violin Scroll has stayed with us for centuries.



WHY, why on earth or the Heavens has humanity fallen so much for the Scroll that no change has been made and probably never will? My belief is Nature, look, How on Earth.





How in the Heavens could we ever change? God, The Grand Geometrician of the Universe, gave us this shape and Nature will use it forever.

Brethren I hope you have enjoyed this trip into the past and I certainly do not want to stifle positive progressive thinking but the next time a thing of beauty takes your breathe away, stop and think of the reasons why, what Liberal Art, Science or part of Nature has raised its head and maybe one day we will see the beautiful craft of our Builders as “Frozen Music“. Thank you.

# The Trial of Brother Alfred Hall

Bro. Michael J. MacDonald

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*Presented: Saturday, October 18, 2014*

## The Trials of Brother Alfred Hall

- I. Introduction
- II. Alfred Hall
- III. The Civil Proceedings
- IV. The Law Society of Upper Canada Proceedings
- V. The Criminal Proceedings
- VI. Further Proceedings in the Law Society of Upper Canada
- VII. The Masonic Trials
- VIII. Conclusion

### I. Introduction

A few years ago I was browsing through the correspondence file of my Masonic Lodge for a century earlier, in 1910. By chance, I discovered a series of letters between the Lodge and the Grand Lodge concerning a Masonic trial, which had commenced in Ionic Lodge in 1909. The Brother charged with Unmasonic Conduct was a lawyer, Alfred Hall, who had affiliated with Ionic Lodge in 1902. That correspondence led me to the Lodge Minutes, where more of the story was told. Since the charge of unmasonic conduct arose from a prosecution in the criminal courts, and related proceedings before the Law Society, other sources opened up. The Oxford County and Ontario Archives contain some of the records relating to the crimi-



nal proceedings. The case was also reported in the local press, preserved on microfiche at the Toronto Reference Library. The Great Library at Osgoode Hall contains the Law Society of Upper Canada Minutes of the proceedings against Alfred Hall. The Discipline Committee file of those proceedings was routinely destroyed in the course of time, but carbon copies from the original Law Society file were fortuitously preserved in the archives of Grand Lodge. The Ionic Lodge file of documents concerning Bro. Hall, including some of the Law Society documents, had been transferred to the Grand Lodge for trial by Commission. A visit to Hamilton, with the gracious assistance of Most Wor. Bro. Terence Shand, our Grand Secretary, gave me access to that file. Some of the court proceedings are reported in the law reports. Finally, a lucky find in a used bookstore brought me a copy of the Book of Constitution for 1911, with the legal procedures for a Masonic trial at that time. So a chance find in a century-old correspondence file led to a wealth of information on the trials of Bro. Alfred Hall.

The story involves a forged affidavit, contested proceedings before the Law Society, prosecution and defence to criminal charges, Masonic charges and counter-charges brought within the Lodge, and the intervention of the Grand Lodge. Of particular interest is the fact that so many of the characters involved were members of both Ionic Lodge, and the Law Society and the judiciary, and that some of the characters who prosecuted Bro. Hall did so while wearing both hats, as holders of public office and as members of the fraternity. That led Bro. Hall to file Masonic charges against members of the Lodge for actions they had taken as members of the Law Society and the judiciary.

## **II. Bro. Alfred Hall**

Alfred F. Hall was born in 1872.<sup>i</sup> He attended law school in Vancouver, earning a gold medal for academic excellence,<sup>ii</sup> was admitted as a student-at-law in Toronto in 1895, and was called to the bar of Ontario in 1898.<sup>iii</sup> His name was entered on the Barristers' Roll of

the Supreme Court of Ontario at the court term for Easter 1898.

Alfred Hall left Toronto and practiced law in Vancouver. He was initiated into Masonry in Cascade Lodge, No. 12, Grand Lodge of British Columbia and Yukon, on January 29, 1900, in Vancouver. Bro. Hall was passed and raised in Cascade Lodge in March 1900. He soon returned to Toronto, however, and was granted a demit (resignation) from Cascade Lodge in December 1901. He never rejoined any Masonic Lodge in British Columbia. Bro. Hall's certificate of demit in good standing was mailed to him at 64 Crescent Road, Toronto.<sup>iv</sup>

Alfred Hall married Bertha Fulton of Woodstock, Ontario, June 12, 1901, at Woodstock. They soon moved into a new three storey house at 64 Crescent Road, in Rosedale, completed in 1902 and now a designated Heritage property.<sup>vi</sup> Documents show the Rosedale house as Bro. Hall's Toronto address for many years, even after he had moved back to British Columbia. Alfred and Bertha had two sons, John and Donald. Court records also show that Alfred had a sister and two brothers living in Ontario.

Practicing law in Toronto, Bro. Hall was drawn to Ionic Lodge, No. 25. Ionic Lodge has been home over the years to many prominent businessmen, lawyers, and judges, and Bro. Hall must have been acquainted with some of them through his legal practice. He applied for affiliation with Ionic Lodge on September 8, 1902. At that time, the Lodge met at the Temple Building, an office building owned by the Independent Order of Foresters at Bay and Richmond Streets just south of the City Hall. Alfred Hall had been proposed for membership by Wor. Bro. Samuel T. Bastedo (a senior federal public servant), seconded by Wor. Bro. Joseph F. Mowat.<sup>vii</sup> The application was referred to the Committee of General Purposes in October, followed by a favourable report and ballot on November 4, 1902. Bro. Alfred Hall did not serve as an officer of the Lodge, but he did maintain his membership for many years. He never affiliated with any other lodge in Ontario.<sup>viii</sup>



Bro. Hall's law practice took him away from Toronto. He maintained offices in northern Ontario in the mining towns of Cobalt and Haileybury, south of Timmins.<sup>ix</sup> The lodge register shows his attendance intermittently in 1903, once in 1906, and not at all thereafter.<sup>x</sup> His name appears frequently, however, in the minutes for 1909 to 1913.

### **III. The Civil Proceedings**

The first hint of Bro. Hall's future troubles arose in the lawsuit of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. v. Briggs, in the Ontario High Court of Justice. On May 8, 1905 Alfred Hall had deposited a cheque worth \$730.00, written by a Mr. Briggs and drawn on a bank in England, into his wife Bertha's bank account in Toronto. The same day, Mrs. Hall transferred most of the funds to her husband, Alfred, leaving only about \$80.00 in her own account. The cheque was returned to the bank, dishonoured, on June 6, 1905, but Mr. and Mrs. Hall declined to repay the funds that had been transferred to Mr. Hall. The bank sued them and won at trial. The Halls' appeal to the High Court in 1906 was dismissed, and they were ordered to repay the funds.<sup>xi</sup>

Of particular interest, the appeal court's judgment against the Halls was written by Chief Justice William Mulock, himself a member of Ionic Lodge, initiated in 1869. Sir William Mulock sat as a federal Member of Parliament for many years, serving as a Minister under Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier. Mulock was appointed Chief Justice of the Exchequer Court in 1905, and later sat on the Court of Appeal as Chief Justice from 1923.<sup>xii</sup> He was not the last member of Ionic Lodge to sit in judgment of Bro. Alfred Hall.

The following year, in the case of Hall v. Berry,<sup>xiii</sup> Alfred Hall sued a Mr. Berry over a property dispute at Haileybury, Ontario. Mr. Hall, "the plaintiff, a solicitor of the Court, produced a document which he swore to as signed by the defendant in his presence. This the defendant denied." The trial judge accepted Mr. Berry's evidence and rejected Alfred Hall's testimony.

On appeal, Bro. Hall retained H. Hartley Dewart, K.C. (King's Counsel, an honorary title). Mr. Dewart was already prominent in Toronto legal circles, and went on to his greatest fame in his defence of Carrie Davies in the "Massey Murder" case.<sup>xiv</sup> In the appeal hearing, Hall asked the court to compare the affidavit signature to two other documents that bore Mr. Berry's signature. The appeal judge was not impressed, writing, "I am unable to see that his case is at all strengthened (in my judgment it is weakened) by such a comparison." The appeal was dismissed.

As in the previous case of *Canada Permanent v. Briggs*, the appeal judge who ruled against Bro. Hall was also a member of Ionic Lodge, William Renwick Riddell. Justice Riddell concluded his judgment against Bro. Hall, "I think that the attention of the Crown Attorney at North Bay must be drawn to the matter. It is also a case for investigation by the Law Society of Upper Canada".

The Registrar of the High Court of Justice did refer the matter to the Law Society, "at the direction of the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell". The Discipline Committee of the Law Society wrote to the local Crown Attorney, who replied:

North Bay, December 11, 1907

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 9th instant, and in reply beg to say that after consultation with Judge Valin and Mr. Slaght, who acted as solicitor for Mr. Berry, I have decided not to institute criminal proceedings. The Judge says that he is not prepared to say which party gave false testimony, and his finding was based on what he considered the preponderance of evidence in Berry's favour.

Yours truly,

A.G. Browning

The Discipline Committee then informed Justice Riddell that they "could take no further steps in the matter."<sup>xv</sup> This was reported



to the Convocation of the Benchers, the governing body of the Law Society. Four of the eight Benchers present at that meeting were also members of Ionic Lodge: the Treasurer (President) of the Law Society, Aemilius Irving; Past Grand Master, William Robert White; future Grand Master, Frederick Weir Harcourt; and John Hoskin.<sup>xvi</sup>

That was not the last time that Bro. Hall was suspected of forging a document. In *Hall v. Schiell*,<sup>xvii</sup> Alfred and his sister Ella Hall had sued Schiell, “a medical man”, for payment on a promissory note. The note had been given by Dr. Schiell to Alfred Hall, and later assigned by Alfred to his sister Ella as security for a loan. When she tried to collect on the note, Schiell disputed the amount, claiming that the note, originally made out for \$100.00, had been changed without authority to read “\$700.00”. Bro. Hall and his sister sued Dr. Schiell for payment, and won the case at trial.

On appeal, however, the court heard new evidence that raised doubts about the verdict, and a new trial was ordered. Once again, the appeal judge who ruled against Bro. Hall was Justice William Riddell, of his own Ionic Lodge.

In another lawsuit in 1909, Bro. Hall was trial counsel for John Davidson, the plaintiff in a case against John Lorne McDougall and James McNairn Hall (no relation to Alfred Hall).<sup>xviii</sup> The claim concerned a mining property at Cobalt, Ontario. Alfred Hall filed an affidavit in the court Chambers at Toronto on January 11, 1909, purportedly sworn by his client, John Davidson, on January 9th. Mr. Davidson, however, later testified that he had not authorized Mr. Hall to bring a lawsuit on his behalf, and had not sworn the affidavit in question. This case finally led to Law Society proceedings against Bro. Hall. A criminal prosecution and Masonic trial would come later.

#### **IV. The Law Society of Upper Canada Proceedings**

In February 1909, a complaint by the defendants in the lawsuit brought by Alfred Hall on behalf of John Davidson was referred to

the Discipline Committee of the Law Society of Upper Canada. The Committee sent a copy of the complaint to Alfred Hall, and notice to him and the complainants of the time and place for the investigation, March 5, 1909 at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

At the hearing before the Discipline Committee, the complainants were represented by legal counsel, Mr. Robert McKay, and Alfred Hall was represented by Mr. Alfred Servos Ball, K.C. (King's Counsel).<sup>xix</sup> Two members of the Discipline Committee who were then present were members of Ionic Lodge -- Wallace Nesbitt and George Shepley, a Past Master of the lodge. After some evidence was heard and exhibits filed, "Mr. Ball asked the Committee for time to confer with his client and consider the course proper to be taken by him." After consultation in private, Alfred Hall signed an admission of wrongdoing, and in his presence his lawyer filed it with the Committee. It read "I do hereby admit that I have been guilty of professional misconduct as a barrister and solicitor in my practice".

Two weeks later, on May 20, 1909, Alfred Hall tried to revoke his confession. He sent a telegram from Woodstock, Ontario to the Secretary of the Law Society, which read, "Request Benchers kindly allow me recall consent dated March 5th."

The Discipline Committee's report was submitted to Convocation, the meeting of the Benchers, on May 21, 1909. Alfred Hall's telegram was also read at that meeting. Convocation adopted the committee's report and ordered that Mr. Hall be given notice of hearing to consider penalty on June 11, 1909. At least four of the twelve Benchers present were members of Ionic Lodge: Law Society Treasurer Aemilius Irving; Zebulon A. Lash, K.C.; George Hughes Watson; and Frederick Weir Harcourt.

On June 11, 1909, the Secretary reported that on May 26th he had sent notice to Alfred Hall by registered letter, and to the Sheriff at North Bay for personal service upon Mr. Hall. The Sheriff had written in reply that he had attended Mr. Hall's residence at Haileybury and been "unable to obtain admission". On the motion of Benchers



George Shepley, of Ionic Lodge, the hearing was rescheduled for September 16, 1909, with notice to be sent to Mr. Hall at both his Haileybury and Cobalt addresses, and to his legal counsel Mr. Ball.

The Sheriff did not find Bro. Hall at home in Haileybury, because by then he was in custody awaiting trial on a criminal charge.

## **V. The Criminal Proceedings**

The County of Oxford Archives contain the Constable's accounts for his expenses in arresting and transporting the prisoner, Alfred Hall, for a criminal trial at Woodstock, Ontario. Bro. Hall was arrested upon a judge's Warrant on May 7, 1909, at his office in Cobalt, Ontario, and transported to the County Gaol at Woodstock. The Constable billed for his mileage, and for the prisoner's meals, \$1.25 at Cobalt and 35 cents in Toronto; also for service of four subpoenas to witnesses, at 25 cents each.<sup>xx</sup>

The trial was reported in the London Free Press.<sup>xxi</sup> On May 13, 1909, Alfred Hall faced a charge of fabricating evidence:

that on the ninth day of January, [1909] in the township of Blenheim, he procured an affidavit to be made in a case in the high court of justice purporting to be made by John Davidson, on the said date, and thereby did unlawfully fabricate evidence with intent to mislead the said high court of justice, the said fabrication not amounting to perjury or the subornation of perjury.

The presiding Police Magistrate was Alfred S. Ball, K.C. Incredibly, he was the same Alfred Servos Ball who had represented Alfred Hall before the Discipline Committee only two months earlier. Now he sat in judgment of his former client, in the same matter of the allegedly forged affidavit. Today this would be recognized as a professional conflict of interest. Magistrate Ball was a Past President of the Oxford Bar Association, a retired Major in the local militia, a nephew of the late Hon. George Brown, and had been Police Magis-

trate of Woodstock since 1903. He was also a Mason, a Past Master of Oxford Lodge, No. 76, of Woodstock. <sup>xxii</sup>

Crown Attorney Robert N. Ball appeared for the prosecution, and J.W. Curry, K.C., of Toronto appeared for the defence. James Walter Curry specialized in criminal law, and had been Crown Attorney for Toronto from 1892 to 1906. <sup>xxiii</sup> Alfred Hall entered a plea of not guilty.

John Davidson, a farm labourer, testified that he had been employed by the accused's brothers Edward and Frank Hall the previous summer, and had met the accused at their place. Davidson was shown an affidavit filed in a civil lawsuit in the High Court, purporting to be sworn by him. He testified that the signature on the affidavit was not his, and that he had never instructed Alfred Hall to commence a lawsuit on his behalf. In cross-examination he did acknowledge that Mr. Hall had sent him a letter about assigning a certain civil claim to the witness, and that Mr. Hall had sent word that he would commence an action on Mr. Davidson's behalf unless he heard from him within a week. Mr. Davidson made no reply, and Alfred Hall commenced a civil action purporting to act as Mr. Davidson's solicitor. The forged affidavit was filed in that action. That completed the evidence and the Magistrate reserved his decision, "pending the settlement of several legal points which will be submitted to the attorney-general."

The newspaper report does not specify what "several legal points" needed to be settled, but at the next court date, May 28, 1909, the charge against Alfred Hall was withdrawn by the Crown. Bro. Hall's trials were not over, however. He was rearrested on a judge's Warrant the same day, and held in custody for a preliminary hearing. A preliminary hearing is a proceeding in the lower court to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify sending a case to trial in the County Court.

What had happened in Alfred Hall's case is that the initial trial in the Magistrate's court was a legal nullity, because the charge of fab-



ricating evidence was an indictable offence, which could only be tried in the County Court or Supreme Court. The Magistrate had no jurisdiction to conduct a trial. Once that proceeding was withdrawn, Alfred Hall was rearrested and the case proceeded with a preliminary hearing. At that time, section 177 of the Criminal Code of Canada provided for a maximum sentence of seven years for fabricating evidence.

Court records show that in addition to John Davidson, other witnesses subpoenaed to the Magistrate's court included Alfred Hall's sister Ella Hall, and M.F. Ainslie, the Notary Public who was claimed to have commissioned the affidavit. Mr. Ainslie testified before the Magistrate that he had not, in fact, commissioned that affidavit. Ella Hall stated that she had absolutely nothing to do with the swearing of the affidavit. Another witness was called from Toronto to give "professional evidence", probably to testify that the affidavit had been filed in the court office at Toronto.

The preliminary hearing was held on several dates in June, and Bro. Hall was in custody for some of that time. His name appears on remand documents from the County Gaol, but there is a note for June 12, 1909 that Hall was "on bail". On June 9, 1909, Woodstock Police Magistrate Alfred Ball ordered "that the prisoner Alfred Hall was committed for trial" in the County Court at Woodstock.<sup>xxiv</sup>

At the Oxford County Courthouse in Woodstock, Crown Attorney Robert Ball conducted the trial on September 13, 1909, before Judge Charles W. Colter. The newspaper report of the trial mentions no jury, so it was likely a trial by judge alone. Hall was again represented by J.W. Curry, K.C. John Davidson and Mr. Ainslie again testified that the affidavit filed in court by Alfred Hall had not in fact been sworn by Mr. Davidson or notarized by Mr. Ainslie.

Also subpoenaed as a Crown witness was Laura Kendall, who had not testified at the preliminary hearing. She had been Alfred Hall's secretary during the time that the affidavit had been prepared in Mr. Hall's office at the town of Cobalt. The local press did not report

the substance of her evidence, but it must have been incriminating, judging by a letter which Ms. Kendall had sent to Alfred Hall before the trial.

This letter was filed with the Law Society by Mr. Hall in later proceedings. It has been preserved only because documents from the files of the Discipline Committee of the Law Society were filed in Ionic Lodge as evidence for Bro. Hall's later Masonic trial. The Masonic trial file was later forwarded to the Grand Lodge, where it has been preserved in the Archives. This is what Alfred Hall's secretary, Laura Kendall, wrote to him while he was awaiting his trial:

June 29, 1909

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to my wages... As you know you did not act with me as a man should. I was called the other day at an office in regard of that Davidson matter and if you do not pay my wages I will do you more harm than good as I know quite a bit of that Davidson matter... if you do not act right with me I am going to let them know, all I know about that thing. As during the time I was in your office I had watch that matter closely.

Yours Truly,

Laura Kendall

I am also sending a copy of this letter to your wife.

Laura Kendall's evidence may, ironically, have been crucial for the defence, as she may have confirmed that the affidavit had been forged in Hall's law office at Cobalt, or at Haileybury, both far from Oxford County. After all the witnesses had testified, defence counsel renewed his pretrial argument that the court had no lawful jurisdiction over the case, because neither the commission of the of-



fence nor the arrest of the accused had occurred in Oxford County. At that time the County Court had jurisdiction only over matters in which either the offence or the arrest had taken place within the county. Today, the Ontario courts have jurisdiction over offences committed anywhere in the Province.

John Davidson, the purported plaintiff and affiant of the forged affidavit, resided in Oxford County, at Blenheim close to Woodstock. The affidavit purported to have been sworn to in the Township of Blenheim in Oxford County. That is why the charge had been laid at the Woodstock courthouse and alleged the offence “at the township of Blenheim”. The evidence at trial, however, established that the affidavit had actually been prepared at Hall’s law office, either at Cobalt or Haileybury, both in northern Ontario, and Hall had been arrested at Cobalt.

The offence had not been committed in Oxford County, so Judge Colter ruled “that this Court had no jurisdiction and therefore acquitted the Prisoner”.<sup>xxv</sup> Alfred Hall could have been charged again and tried in the proper jurisdiction at North Bay, but that was not done.<sup>xxvi</sup> Hall was now free to make his appearance at the Law Society on the date to which his hearing had been rescheduled, September 16, 1909.

## **VI. Further Proceedings in the Law Society of Upper Canada**

Alfred Hall appeared at Convocation on September 16, 1909, without legal counsel. One of the complainants was present, James McNairn Hall, again represented by Robert McKay. Alfred Hall addressed Convocation, requesting that he be permitted to withdraw the admission of wrongdoing signed by him the previous March. Mr. McKay for the complainant made submissions in reply.

Convocation deliberated in private. George Shepley of Ionic Lodge moved, and it was resolved unanimously, “That Mr. Alfred Hall be disbarred, and that he is unworthy to practice as a solicitor; and that the action of Convocation be communicated in due course to the High Court.”

Seven or eight of the twenty Benchers present were members of Ionic Lodge: The Treasurer Aemilius Irving; Wallace Nesbitt; George Shepley; Zebulon A. Lash, K.C.; John Hoskin; George Hughes Watson; probably James Nathan Bicknell; and certainly Frederick Weir Harcourt, a Past Master of the lodge, a past District Deputy Grand Master, and the future Grand Master for 1919-1921.

The High Court of Justice on September 22, 1909, ordered that the name of “Mr. Alfred Hall be struck off the Roll of Solicitors of the Superior Court of Judicature for Ontario.”<sup>xxvii</sup> The Roll of Barristers [and Solicitors] of the Superior Court shows Alfred Hall’s name entered upon his call to the bar, and shows an example of another name ‘Struck Off The Rolls’. By clerical error, Alfred Hall’s name was not ‘struck off’, although he was nonetheless disbarred.

Bro. Hall did not give up. In September 1910, Alfred Hall petitioned the Superior Court to be reinstated as a Barrister.<sup>xxvii</sup> On September 23, 1910, Convocation accepted the Discipline Committee’s recommendation that legal counsel be retained to represent the Law Society in that matter.

When the petition came up for hearing the Superior Court adjourned the case, to await the outcome of an application to the Law Society for Mr. Hall to be readmitted as a Solicitor. Therefore, Hall’s legal counsel, W.C. McKay, by letter dated November 19, 1910, wrote to request that “Mr. Hall, his witnesses and counsel be given an appointment, to be heard before the [Discipline] Committee.” Convocation directed the Secretary to reply that any such application must be made not to the Discipline Committee, but by petition to the Benchers through the Secretary of the Law Society.<sup>xxix</sup>

Accordingly, by petition to the Benchers dated November 29, 1910, Alfred Hall applied to withdraw his admission of wrongdoing, and for readmission to the Law Society. The petition was read to Convocation on December 9, 1910, and was referred to the Discipline Committee. The Committee was “to make investigation and enquiry into such facts and circumstances as the Committee may think



necessary”, with authorization for the committee to employ legal counsel for the inquiry.

The hearing before the Discipline Committee was held soon after (a later complaint by Hall refers to the dates December 29, 1910, and January 7, 1911), and on February 9, 1911, the committee reported back to Convocation. The Discipline Committee’s file was not preserved at the Law Society, but as mentioned previously, contents of that file were somehow obtained by Ionic Lodge, and later submitted to the Grand Lodge, where they remain in the Archives. Those papers record a very thorough investigation of the whole matter, through documentary evidence and the testimony of witnesses.

Alfred Hall was present with his counsel Mr. A.H. Lefroy and Mr. W.C. Mackay. The Law Society was represented by Mr. Hamilton Cassells, K.C. The complainants John McDougall and James Hall were also present, again represented by Mr. Robert McKay, K.C. The Discipline Committee members present included Messrs. Frank Egerton Hodgins, of Ionic Lodge, No. 25, and William Henry McFadden, a member of Ionic Lodge, No. 229.

The Report of the Discipline Committee stated that “the Committee allowed the fullest scope to Alfred Hall for offering evidence in reference to the said alleged affidavit (Exhibit 4)”.

Mr. Hall filed documents and testified in his own defence. He swore that

... he was not in his office in Cobalt on 4th January, 1909 (the day on which a letter to the said John Davidson, purporting to enclose such Affidavit is said to have been written), and that such Affidavit was prepared and the said letter to John Davidson written by one ... who, he says, was then employed in such office, and he identified a copy of such letter which is exhibit 7 on this Reference.

The Committee then required the production of Alfred Hall’s letter book of that period, and page 827 of such let-

ter book has been taken out, and there was found at that part of the letter book, but loose, Exhibit 7-1 which is in the same terms as Exhibit 7 and which Alfred Hall, not without some hesitation, admitted to be signed by him.

Alfred Hall also filed the letter from his secretary, Laura Kendall, referred to above, in which she wrote “if you do not pay my wages I will do you more harm than good as I know quite a bit of that Davidson matter... if you do not act right with me I am going to let them know, all I know about that thing.”

The letter hardly seems helpful to Hall’s case, but must have been intended to detract from Ms. Kendall’s credibility in the evidence she had given against him, by suggesting a motive of blackmail. In his written petition, he had stated that “early she ran away from home and has given her parents much trouble... she was a common prostitute, seeking blackmail wherever possible.” No evidence was given to support such slanders.

Hall also claimed, without providing any evidence, that John Davidson and Mr. Ainslie had later recanted their evidence against him, and that both men had stated that it was Alfred’s sister, Ella Hall, who had prepared the false affidavit. The whole matter, Hall wrote, was a conspiracy against him.

The Committee accepted Ella Hall’s testimony to the contrary. “Miss Ella Hall the sister of Alfred Hall has testified that she had absolutely nothing to do with the swearing of that affidavit.”

Hall submitted in writing that the decision of the Law Society Benchers to strike his name from the Rolls of Barristers was reached “through the persistent effort, ... and maligning of the said Mr. A.S. Ball [Hall’s own lawyer], whom your petitioner finds for many years has been secretly trying to ruin him. Likewise has [complainant’s counsel] Mr. Robert McKay since 1907...”

Hall denied knowing the import of the admission of wrongdoing



that he had made to the Discipline Committee. The Committee heard evidence to the contrary; “Mr. A.S. Ball, who was then counsel for Mr. Alfred Hall ... has testified that he fully informed Mr. Alfred Hall thereof at an interview with him after such discussion and before Mr. Alfred Hall signed the admission.”

The Committee concluded that the alleged affidavit had not been sworn before Notary Public Ainslie, “said M.F. Ainslie having testified to that effect in an Affidavit made by him in the [lawsuit]; again in the proceedings before the Police Magistrate at Woodstock on 13th May, 1909; again on the trial of Alfred Hall before Judge Colter at Woodstock on 13th September, 1909, ...”

The committee also cited John Davidson’s evidence that the affidavit had not been signed or sworn to by him, “said Davidson having so testified on his cross-examination on such affidavit on 29th January, 1909, before W.T. McMullen, Master at Woodstock; again, in an Affidavit made by him in the action ...; again before the Police Magistrate at Woodstock on 13th May, 1909; again on the trial of Alfred Hall before Judge Colter at Woodstock on 13th September, 1910, and also before this Committee on this Reference.”

The Committee concluded as follows:

1. That the said Exhibit 4 was prepared in the Office of Alfred Hall at Cobalt, under his instructions, by his then Stenographer, Laura Kendall (now Laura Murphy, a married woman) and by her delivered to Alfred Hall.
2. That the said affidavit was not signed or sworn by John Davidson the Plaintiff therein named, ...

The Committee find that the Affidavit Exhibit 4 was not signed by John Davidson nor sworn before M.F. Ainslie, and that those signatures could only have been affixed thereto by the said Alfred Hall, or by someone at his instance, and that the said Affidavit was used on the Motion in the said Action... by the said Alfred Hall as Solicitor in

that action, or at his instance.”

Accordingly, the Committee recommended that Alfred Hall’s petition of November 29, 1910, “be not granted.”

The Committee reported its recommendation to Convocation on February 9, 1911. At that meeting Convocation also received a letter from Justice W.E. Middleton concerning Hall’s application to be reinstated. That letter is not in the existing files, but it will be recalled that Justice Middleton had been the trial judge in the civil case of Hall v. Schiell, referred to above, the case of the \$100 promissory note that had been changed to read \$700. Though not a member of Ionic Lodge himself, two of Justice Middleton’s former law partners had been – Robert C. Donald, K.C., and George F. Shepley, K.C., a Past Master of the lodge and Bencher of the Law Society.

Convocation accepted the recommendation of the Discipline Committee and ordered that the petition for reinstatement not be granted. Several of the Benchers present for that meeting were members of Ionic Lodge, including future Grand Master Frederick Harcourt and Past Grand Master William White. <sup>xxx</sup>

Bro. Hall was no longer a member of the Law Society, a society of men (and at that time, a single woman) who prize honour and virtue. He was still, however, a member of the honourable society of Masons.

## **VII. The Masonic Trials**

Upon their initiation into the fraternity, Freemasons are instructed to conduct themselves in accordance with social and moral virtue, civil duty, and the laws of the land. Criminal conduct is one of the grounds for a charge of unmasonic conduct. Misconduct that can support a charge includes atheism, adultery, wronging a Mason by fraud, violation of lodge by-laws or the Constitution, and “public crimes and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.”



At the next regular meeting of Ionic Lodge after Bro. Hall had been disbarred by the Law Society, the Lodge considered a charge of un-masonic conduct against him.

The Minutes of October 5, 1909 report that it was

Moved by W. Bro. H.M. Mowat [the Immediate Past Master of the lodge] seconded by Wor. Bro. Dunstan that that part of the Report of the Committee of General Purposes referring to Bro. Alfred Hall be carried out. But Bro. J.W. [Junior Warden, James H. Spence] having objected to himself lodging a complaint and W. Bro. Mowat on further consideration having withdrawn his motion, the W.M. referred the matter back to the Committee of General Purposes for further consideration and report.

The reason for this reluctance is not recorded. Bro. James Spence, a lawyer himself,<sup>xxxii</sup> may have been a friend of Bro. Hall's, as he was later appointed to act as defence counsel for Hall in the Masonic trial. Under the Grand Lodge Rules for Masonic trials, the trial was to be "conducted under the supervision of the Junior Warden".<sup>xxxiii</sup> The Junior Warden would in effect be the Judge who would guide the parties and the 'jury' (the members of the lodge) through the trial process. Bro. Spence's term as Junior Warden ended in December, 1909, so he would not be required to conduct Bro. Hall's trial.

At the next regular meeting on November 2, 1909, the following Report of the Committee of General Purposes was read:

Your committee recommends that this lodge instruct the Junior Warden to prepare and file with the secretary a charge or charges in writing against Brother Alfred Hall for a masonic offence or offences arising out of or connected with the charges lodged against him before the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and for that purpose the secretary be instructed to procure all necessary papers and documents or copies thereof in any

way relating to the said charges.

It was “Moved by R.W. Bro. Harcourt [a Bencher of the Law Society] seconded by W. Bro. Mowat that part of the Report of the Committee of General Purposes having reference to Bro. Alfred Hall be adopted and that the J.W. and the Secretary be instructed to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of General Purposes in that behalf. Carried.”

Bro. Hall had likely been notified of the Lodge proceedings against him when he requested a demit (resignation) from the lodge. The Minutes of December 7, 1909 record that “A letter was read from Bro. Alfred Hall asking for his demit.” If he were permitted to resign from the lodge, the lodge would have no jurisdiction to proceed with the charge, although it could then have been referred to the Grand Master for a trial by commission. <sup>xxxviii</sup>

It was moved by R.W. Bro. Harcourt, and seconded by Bro. J.W. that Bro. Alfred Hall be given his demit. The R.W. Brother in moving that this be done related fully the circumstances under which the demit was asked for, and on the motion being put to the lodge it was declared lost.

Although the motion that Bro. Hall be given his demit was made by Rt. Wor. Bro. Harcourt, it must be noted that Harcourt was a Bencher of the Law Society, and when he “related fully the circumstances” of the case, he could not have helped Bro. Hall’s cause.

Before the trial could proceed, however, Bro. Hall gave notice of legal action in the public courts should the lodge proceed with his trial. The trial was put on hold and the matter was referred to the Grand Master. At the Annual Communication (meeting) of Grand Lodge in July 1910, the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Daniel Macwatt, reported that <sup>xxxiv</sup>

A member of The Law Society of this province was tried by the benchers, found guilty, reported to the courts, and



his name struck off the rolls. I intimated that he should be tried by his lodge, and this was about to be done, when he threatened legal proceedings.

It is the first case of the kind we have ever had, and also where a threat of legal proceedings has been made. I have instructed the Master to ignore the threat and proceed with the trial, which I understand, has been done.

The charge was then filed with the Secretary of Ionic Lodge on August 16, 1910, with trial in Lodge scheduled for the meeting on September 6, 1910. At that time, however, the Minutes record that the Worshipful Master read the following announcement:

Contrary to our usual custom we are holding a meeting in September. The reason for this is that we expected at this meeting to deal with a charge of masonic offence preferred by Bro. J.W. against Bro. Alfred Hall in pursuance of the report of the Committee of General Purposes of the 5th of October 1909 and of a resolution of the Lodge of the 6th of October 1909. The charge was duly filed with the Secretary on August 16th 1910, but as the Grand Master has by virtue of his authority, and particularly under the provisions of Rule 49 of the Book of Constitution, decided to try the case by commission, and has by his letters to me of August 3rd, 8th, 10th, 19th and 27th signified this intention and directed that all papers be forwarded to the Grand Secretary in Hamilton, our Secretary did on the 30th day of August 1910 forward the charge and all papers connected therewith to the Grand Secretary, and the matter is now beyond our jurisdiction, and consequently will not be dealt with further by us.

The threat of legal action in the Ontario courts apparently induced the Grand Master to take matters into his own hands, to safeguard the public reputation of the fraternity. The Masonic trial was to proceed before a Trial Commission of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Hall then complicated matters by fighting back with counter-charges against some of his accusers. By letter from British Columbia dated October 12, 1911, to Robert Cassels, Secretary, Ionic Lodge, Bro. Hall enclosed his complaints against Bro. William Renwick Riddell, Wor. Bro. George F. Shepley, and Bro. Wallace Nesbitt.

He accused Justice Riddell for comments made in his 1907 judgment in the case of Hall v. Berry. That was the case of a possibly forged affidavit, in which the judge had said that the matter should be investigated by the Crown Attorney and the Law Society. Further, in response to the Law Society's action against him, Bro. Hall charged those members of the Discipline Committee who were also members of Ionic Lodge.

Bro. Hall's letter charged that Bros. Shepley and Nesbitt on March 5, 1909 (the date of the first Law Society Discipline Committee hearing), had contrived in a committee of Benchers "to unlawfully and fraudulently disgrace and deprive your petitioner of his livelihood, because apparently as the fact is, he has been for about ten years the victim of the malicious efforts of his certain enemies, known as the Oxford County Grafters; and betraying the trust reposed in them as Benchers of the said Law Society..."

Bro. Hall continued with various accusations against the complainant James McNairn Hall, and Alfred S. Ball (who had been Hall's own lawyer at the Discipline Committee hearing and then presided as Police Magistrate at the criminal proceedings against him). His name calling included "grafters... peculator [embezzler] ... forger... perjurer... conspiracy..."

He continued his complaint against Wor. Bro. Shepley:

Again thereafter in the autumn of 1909 the above named Shepley in open Ionic Lodge maliciously spoke of your petitioner and urged the brethren thereof to refuse a demit of your petitioner being granted back to his mother Lodge for the purpose apparently of fostering if possible



a subsequent Masonic Charge also against him.

... while yet a young man your petitioner has been utterly blasted in his career, and fraudulently deprived of and ruined of his profession...

Ionic Lodge, No. 25, was not alone in having charges filed against its members by Bro. Hall. The Police Magistrate who had presided over the criminal proceedings against Bro. Hall at Woodstock was also accused for his role in the case. A member of Ionic Lodge, No. 229, Rt. Wor. Bro. William Henry McFadden, was also charged. Rt. Wor. Bro. McFadden was another Benchman of the Law Society who had served on the Discipline Committee in the proceedings against Bro. Hall.

Bro. Hall's cover letter and his petition against Rt. Wor. Bro. McFadden remain in the Archives of the Grand Lodge in Hamilton. The letter is written on letterhead paper of the law firm of "Belyea, Hall & DeBeck, Barristers & Solicitors, Vancouver, B.C.", and listing "A. Hall" as a partner. Bro. Hall had already been disbarred in Ontario and he was never admitted to the British Columbia Bar,<sup>xxxv</sup> so it appears that he was practicing law without a licence in B.C.

The letter is written to Ionic Lodge, No. 229, but addressed to 64 Crescent Road, Toronto, the Hall family's Toronto address. It must have then been delivered to the lodge by someone acting on Bro. Hall's behalf in Toronto.

The letter is dated October 6, 1911, the day before his complaint to Ionic, No. 25, and encloses an original "charge or petition" against Rt. Wor. Bro. McFadden. It reads, in part:

Thus is being enacted the final scenes, I hope, of the machinations of the Oxford [cabal] against which I have had to struggle ever since I was a boy and the early death of my father (known well to Grand Lodge) in their efforts to plunder my estate and interests.

Bro. Hall continued, that his intent was to “vindicate myself, my family name and my fellow masons...” and then refers to “the assistance I expect to get from our other Ionic Lodge.” He also referred to “... her blackmailing letters, which I enclose” (referring to his former secretary, Laura Kendall). The letter then continues:

But there is always trouble like this, I have found, when people in authority set out to whitewash those who have not only not done their duty, but have been a disgrace to their offices and to Society, and also to damn the future careers of innocents; I hope so far as ... in the power of your Lodge, you will not allow such a course in this instance to triumph. ... The charge is, therefore, one of wronging a Mason by fraud.

Believe me,  
Fraternally Yours,  
Alfred Hall

A note on the letter states that it was received by the Secretary, Ionic Lodge, No. 229, Brampton. The enclosed petition, dated October 11, 1911, reads in part:

In the matter of W.H. McFadden, a Master Mason and a member of Ionic Lodge ... No. 229 ... And in the matter of the complaint of Alfred Hall, a Master Mason, and a member in Ionic Lodge ... No. 25 G.R.C. of date [of affiliation] November 4, 1902. ...

That on the 29th and the 7th days of December 1910 and January 1911 respectively... Bro. W.H. McFadden as a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, sat as a member of a Disciplinary Committee of four thereof at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on the hearing of evidence submitted on a charge of unprofessional conduct collusively jointly prepared lodged and implemented against your



petitioner by Messrs McNairn Hall and McDougall of Haileybury, Ontario, in their efforts to misrepresent their peculations [embezzlement] of several thousands of dollars of your petitioner's moneys, and their forgeries and perjuries thereover; and Messrs Alfred S. and Robert N. Ball [the Police Magistrate and the Crown Attorney at Woodstock], generally known as ringleaders of the Oxford County Grafters [fraudsters], in their efforts to protect themselves and discredit your petitioner; and on the 7th day of February, 1911 presented and succeeded in having adopted by the assembled Benchers, the following report hereto attached ... for which the said Brother W.H. McFadden was jointly personally responsible (which had and has no other effect than that of wronging, defrauding and disgracing your petitioner, breaking up his legal business with three offices in Ontario and depriving him of his livelihood); ...

Bro. Hall complained of the Law Society's refusal of his request to "Deliver up for cancellation [an] admission signed [on] March 5, 1909 [and to] Reopen the investigation into the complaints filed" by McDougall and McNairn Hall. He further complained of the "secret proceedings against your petitioner on January 29, 1909, and March 5, 1909..." Those were the dates when John Davidson had testified at Woodstock that he had not sworn the affidavit in question, and when the Discipline Committee had received Bro. Hall's admission of wrongdoing. The petition continues:

Further the said Committee actively procured and permitted a certain Laura Kendall, alias Mrs. Mercier, alias Miss Mercier, alias Mrs. Champagne of New Ontario [that is, Northern Ontario], to give false evidence against your petitioner well knowing the said girl taking advantage of the above mentioned attack of your petitioner, had only been attempting to extort blackmail from your petitioner ...

All of which the above named Brother W.H. McFadden abetted and condoned.

Wherefore your petitioner, his wife and family have been much damnified, traduced and discredited by the same, constituting a course of Unmasonic Conduct which he prays be investigated and the above named Brother dealt with as seems meet.

These counter-charges by Bro. Hall against Masons who were members of the judiciary and Benchers of the Law Society raised legal questions to be decided by the Grand Master, and more important policy issues for the general welfare and reputation of the fraternity. The Grand Master for 1911-1913 was Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey White, himself a life member of Ionic Lodge, No. 25 (among other lodges), having affiliated with Ionic Lodge in 1888.

The first question was whether, while facing a charge of unmasonic conduct himself, Bro. Hall was eligible to bring a charge against another Mason. In October, 1911, the Secretary of Ionic Lodge wrote to the Grand Master at his office in the provincial Parliament Building, requesting a ruling on this jurisdictional issue. The Grand Master replied to the two questions: <sup>xxxvi</sup>

Is an affiliated Master Mason against whom a charge of unmasonic conduct has been made, which charge has been referred by the Grand Master to a Commission for trial, and is still pending, a Mason in good standing? Yes. Every man is innocent until he is proven guilty. The mere fact that a charge is preferred does not interfere with any of his Masonic rights.

Does the standing in the Lodge of the individual mentioned in paragraph one entitle him under the above conditions to lay a charge of unmasonic conduct against other members of the Lodge...? Yes, he can lay a charge if he is an affiliated Master Mason in good standing.



These rulings were published in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge for 1911-1912.<sup>xxxvii</sup>

That did not mean, however, that Bro. Hall's charges would proceed to trial. The Grand Master had asked the Secretary of Ionic Lodge to forward copies of the correspondence from Bro. Hall, which were sent to the Grand Master on November 1, 1911. Upon reviewing the file, the Grand Master intervened to stay the proceedings. Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey White instructed the Master of the lodge not to receive the charges, and to so advise Bro. Hall.

Again, in the Grand Lodge as well as in the courts and the Law Society, one of his brothers of Ionic Lodge sat in judgment over Bro. Hall, and ruled against him. The Grand Master wrote to the lodge Secretary:<sup>xxxviii</sup>

I am the guardian of the reputation and interests of the whole Craft, and I will not tolerate anything by any member of the Craft or Lodge which will bring us into disrepute or make us ridiculous. I will not allow charges to be preferred for something done by the judiciary or other public officers in the discharge of their public duties.

Grand Master Aubrey White was himself a member of the provincial political elite. He was a senior public servant, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests (formerly titled Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands) since 1887. White served under both Liberal and Conservative Ministers and Premiers, several of whom were also Masons.<sup>xxxix</sup>

The men whom Bro. Hall had accused of unmasonic conduct were prominent citizens. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., was a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, from 1903 to 1905 when he left the court to resume his law practice. He served as a Bencher of the Law Society from 1906, and eventually became Treasurer of the Law Society in 1927.<sup>xl</sup> Bro. Wallace Nesbitt and Bro. William Riddell had also been law partners before being appointed to the bench.

William Renwick Riddell was known as "one of the province's great-

est jurists, whose decisions were among the most widely quoted in Canadian courts of law".<sup>xli</sup> Riddell had been a Bencher of the Law Society, and was appointed to the Supreme Court of Ontario in 1906. He was also a governor of the University of Toronto, a published historian, a member of the Royal Society of Canada, a Trustee of the Toronto Western Hospital, President of the Health League of Canada, an honorary member of several American state bar associations, and he held honorary degrees from several universities.<sup>xlii</sup>

George Ferguson Shepley, K.C., was a Past President of the York County Law Association, and had served as a Bencher of the Law Society since 1888. He later served as Treasurer of the Law Society from 1913 until his death in 1916.<sup>xliii</sup> He was a Past Master of Ionic Lodge.

As mentioned, Police Magistrate Alfred Ball was a Past President of the Oxford Bar Association, a retired Major, a nephew of the late Hon. George Brown, a sitting member of the judiciary, and a Past Master of Oxford Lodge.

To allow unfounded charges to proceed against these men would indeed, as the Grand Master said, have exposed the fraternity to disrepute and ridicule.

The Lodge Secretary wrote to Bro. Hall informing him that his charges would not proceed, and in November, 1911, Bro. Hall wrote back that he would appeal that decision to the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Secretary confirmed that an appeal had been filed and would come before the Committee on Grievances and Appeals on July 15, 1912. The appeal did not proceed, as the Report on Grievances and Appeals in the Proceedings for 1912 makes no mention of it.

The Grand Master's Rulings on Bro. Hall's several complaints were reported at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge at Toronto in July 1912:<sup>xliv</sup>

12. A brother of the legal profession was disbarred by the Benchers of this Province by proper procedure. Several



of the Benchers were men eminent in their profession, and Masons as well. The brother who was disciplined preferred charges of un-masonic conduct against them for what they did in their official capacities. The lodge informed me of the charges. I requested to see them, and they were sent for my inspection. I held the so-called charges and directed the lodge not to get them on its records at all; that we were not called upon to try a brother for what he did as the servant of the state. These so-called charges are in the custody of the Grand Secretary.

13. The same brother preferred charges against a Judge for language the Judge used with respect to him when delivering judgment. I, for the reasons stated above, directed that the charges be not received or placed on the lodge's records. They are in the custody of the Grand Secretary.
14. The same brother preferred charges against a police magistrate for what he did in his official capacity, and I directed that the charges be not entertained.
15. The same brother preferred charges against a Right Worshipful Brother for his action as an officer of the Law Society. I directed that they be not received, and they are in the custody of the Grand Secretary.

The brother who preferred these charges is charged with un-masonic conduct, but the charge has not yet been tried.

To have allowed his charges on our records would have perhaps entailed charges of libel, but at any rate I did not propose that the Craft should be made use of to enable this brother to try and get even with eminent men for what they did. If they were guilty of any malfeasance in office we are not the court to try them.

Judges in our courts of law have the same supervisory

authority to prevent clearly inappropriate cases being brought to trial. The Courts of Justice Act (Ontario) provides:

### **Vexatious proceedings**

140. (1) Where a judge of the Superior Court of Justice is satisfied, on application, that a person has persistently and without reasonable grounds,
- (a) instituted vexatious proceedings in any court; or
  - (b) conducted a proceeding in any court in a vexatious manner, the judge may order that,
  - (c) no further proceeding be instituted by the person in any court; or
  - (d) a proceeding previously instituted by the person in any court not be continued, ...

While the counter-charges laid by Bro. Hall had been stayed, the charge against him had still not gone to trial. The Grand Master for 1909-1911, Most Wor. Bro. McWatt, had appointed a Commissioner to conduct the trial, a Past Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. E.T. Malone, K.C.. He found himself unable to conduct the trial, as he had been unable to obtain the necessary evidence from the lodge. The Law Society file, or parts of it, had been obtained by the lodge and later forwarded to the Grand Lodge. Some members of Ionic Lodge were still Benchers of the Law Society. It is unclear what obstacles stood in the way of proceeding with the trial.

In July, 1911, the Grand Master complained that nothing had been done: <sup>xliv</sup>

RE H.

This case was referred to by me last year, see page 49 of the proceedings. From all I can gather the evidence should be sufficient to put him on his trial, but it has been put off from month to month on one excuse or another



by the lodge, although I appointed M.W. Brother Malone, P.G.M., as commissioner, months ago. I suggest that the [new] M.W. the Grand Master compel the lodge to act at the earliest possible moment.

Correspondence on the matter was read at the May, 1912, meeting of Ionic Lodge. The Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey White, happened to be in attendance that evening – not unusual, as shown by the lodge attendance register for the early twentieth century. A life member of the lodge, he had acted as Installing Master for Ionic Lodge's Installation and investiture of officers in 1907, and again in 1909, **the evening that the lodge had voted to refuse Bro. Hall's requested demit.**

Eventually, Most Wor. Bro. Malone sent his commission back to the Grand Secretary by letter of June 6, 1912:

### **Re: Ionic Lodge vs. Bro. Hall**

... Most Worshipful Bro. McWatt while Grand Master, issued a Commission to me, to try Bro. Hall upon charges preferred against him by Ionic Lodge... I waited upon [the Lodge] with regard to taking out an appointment and proceeding.

For some reason or another, the appointment was not taken out. Wor. Bro. Spence [the Master] had some doubts as to his ability to procure the necessary proof. ...

Since the election of Most Worshipful Bro. White as Grand Master, ... under instructions from Most Worshipful Bro. White, I wrote to Worshipful Bro. Eric Armour, who is now Worshipful Master of the Lodge, pointing out ... that the matter had to be wound up one way or the other. I have had no reply ...

The Grand Master responded by directing that the trial must proceed expeditiously, or the charge be withdrawn. He wrote to the

Master of Ionic Lodge on June 8, 1912, and in reply dated June 12, 1912, Wor. Bro. Eric Armour wrote: <sup>xlvi</sup>

The charges preferred by the lodge were not brought to trial owing to brother Hall's absence from the Province and to the fact that the evidence necessary to sustain the charges was not procurable owing to disappearance and the death of necessary witnesses.

The Grand Master then wrote to the Grand Secretary on June 29, 1912: <sup>xlvii</sup>

... the charge has been allowed to hang over Bro. Hall's head without being disposed of one way or the other. You will return the commission to M.W. Bro. Malone and ask him to fix a day for the hearing of the charge giving say two months, Bro. Hall being at the coast. If Ionic formally withdraws the charge there will be no occasion to go on. But it must withdraw the charge or go down to trial.

Most Wor. Bro. White reported on the matter at the Annual Communication for 1912: <sup>xlvi</sup>

I am a great believer in trial by one's peers. Therefore I do not believe in trial by commission, except in extreme cases. A case has come under my observation in which a commission was issued over a year ago, which has not yet been tried, because the lodge remained indifferent, and although appealed to by the Commissioner, it took no action. The commission has been returned to the Grand Secretary, but I have directed it to be sent back to the Commissioner with a request that he would fix a day for trial, after plenty of notice, and hear the case.

The original charge was never brought to trial, nor withdrawn. That was not the end, however, of the trials of Bro. Alfred Hall. He had further prosecutions to face in the criminal court and the lodge.



After he was disbarred in Ontario, Bro. Hall moved back to Vancouver, where he practiced law although never admitted to the B.C. bar. He was eventually prosecuted for fraud and convicted. The Vancouver Sun reports that Alfred Hall had sold some real estate lots in North Vancouver, and then, before the new owners could register their title, had sold the same lots to another buyer. Although the fraud was discovered before he could collect payment from the second buyer, the offence of fraud was complete and Hall was convicted, and sentenced to prison.<sup>xlix</sup>

When this came to the attention of Ionic Lodge, No. 25, a new charge of unmasonic conduct was filed against Bro. Hall. This time, the case proceeded quickly and with all due process in accordance with the Constitution.

The regular meeting of December 3, 1912 dealt with the business of the lodge before proceeding with the annual Installation of Officers. The first step in the last of Bro. Hall's many trials was taken:

Bro. J.W. [Junior Warden] then read to the Lodge the Certificate of the Deputy Registrar of the County Court of Vancouver B.C. that Alfred Hall was convicted at Vancouver on the 30th of August 1912, by His Honour Judge McInnis (exercising criminal jurisdiction in the County Court Judges' Criminal Court under the "Speedy Trials Act") of the offence of fraud and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, and on motion of Bro. J.D. [Junior Deacon] seconded by W. Bro. James G. Shaw, Bro. J.W. was instructed to make a charge of unmasonic conduct against Bro. Alfred Hall, charging as such conduct the offence of which the brother was convicted as set forth in the said certificate.

In accordance with the Rules of Grand Lodge Respecting Trials for Masonic Offences, "Notice of Charge" was given in the next Summons for the regular meeting of January 7, 1913:

The members of the Lodge are hereby notified that on December 3, 1912, the Secretary received a written charge of unmasonic conduct against Bro. Alfred Hall, with particulars of the offence alleged, and that such charges will be read at the regular meeting of the Lodge to be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1913, at 7:30 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting of January 7, 1913 record the full details of the charge and the documentary evidence to be relied on. The following charge against Bro. Alfred Hall was read:

I, Robert Cassels, of the City of Toronto in the County of York and Province of Ontario, Stock Broker, an affiliated Master Mason in good standing, being a member of Ionic Lodge number 25 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, and Junior Warden of the said Ionic Lodge, hereby charge Brother Alfred Hall, of the City of Vancouver in the County of Vancouver and Province of British Columbia with a masonic offence, To Wit: a public crime and misdemeanour involving moral turpitude of which the following are the particulars, viz.,

- (1) That he, the said Brother Alfred Hall, on or about the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at the said City of Vancouver, was convicted by His Honour Judge McInnis (exercising criminal jurisdiction in the County Court Judges' Criminal Court, under the Speedy Trials Act) of fraud, whereby he was sentenced by the said Judge to twelve months imprisonment, with hard labour, as appears by certificate of the Deputy Registrar of the said Court, under his hand and seal and certified to under the hand and seal of the Provincial Secretary of the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Toronto this third day of December 1912

[signed] R. Cassels

Junior Warden Ionic Lodge No. 25 GRC



The certificate of the “Deputy Clerk of the Peace and Deputy Registrar of the said Court” was then read, confirming the particulars of the conviction and sentence as set out in the charge. The certificate of the Provincial Secretary of the Province of British Columbia was also read, confirming that the signature and court seal on the Deputy Registrar’s certificate were genuine.

The Secretary then read out the formal notice that he had sent to all members of the lodge, giving notice in advance that the charge against Bro. Hall would be read at the meeting of January 7, 1913. At the direction of the Worshipful Master the Secretary then determined that there were twenty-five members of the lodge present, in preparation for the vote on whether or not the charge would be allowed to proceed to trial. The Rules Respecting Trials required such a vote, so that a Masonic charge could only proceed to trial if it had the support of a majority of the members. The minutes report that

It was then moved by W. Bro. Eric N. Armour seconded by W. Bro. James G. Shaw that the charge dated 3rd December, 1912, preferred by Bro. R. Cassels, Junior Warden, against Bro. Alfred Hall be accepted and that the accused Bro. Hall be placed on trial.

The W.M. [Wor. Master] declared the motion carried by a vote of 25 for to none against.

The W.M. thereupon appointed Wednesday the 19th day of February, 1913, at 8 o’clock in the evening as the time and Masonic Hall, Temple Building, Toronto, as the place, for the trial of Bro. Alfred Hall, on the above charge and directed Bro. Secretary to serve Bro. Hall with a duly attested copy of the charge and the particulars, if any, and notice of the time and place appointed for his trial.

At the next meeting, February 4, 1913, the lodge approved the expense of \$2.00 for “telegrams to and from D. Armour re: Alfred Hall’s address” in Vancouver, and \$5.00 to Douglas Armour for “serving

notice of trial on Alfred Hall”.

The Summons to Emergent Meeting to be held Wednesday February 19, 1913, gave notice of “Business at Emergent Meeting -- Trial of Brother Alfred Hall, on the charge, filed 3rd December, 1912, of a Masonic offence”.

The trial proceeded on February 19, 1913, with twenty-six members present and no visitors. The procedure followed, as prescribed by the Rules set out in the Constitution, closely resembled those of a trial in a criminal court. The complete record of the trial appears in the minutes, and is worth reading in full:

It was ascertained that Bro. Hall was not present.

On motion of W. Bro. E.N. Armour seconded by Bro. A.D. Armour, Bro. J.H. Spence was appointed to act as counsel for Bro. Hall and Bro. H. Ferguson was appointed to act as counsel for the accuser.

The W.M. then appointed Bro. John Agnew to take down the evidence submitted by both the accuser and the accused and to note all objections made by either.

By command of the W.M. the charge against Bro. Hall was then read.

In obedience to a like command Bro. Secretary also read

- A. The Summons giving notice to the membership of the Lodge of the filing of the charge.
- B. The minutes of the meeting of the Lodge (7 Jany. 1913) at which the charge was accepted so far as the same related to the charge.
- C. The notice of trial given and the proof of service thereof on the accused.
- D. The Summons for this meeting.



Bro. Spence, on behalf of Bro. Hall, pleaded “not guilty”.

Bro. Spence, for the accused, moved to postpone the trial – motion refused.

Bro. Cassels, the accuser, was called and having been first solemnly pledged to state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, submitted proof of the Conviction of Bro. Hall of the offence of fraud (see Exhibit 1), see also copy thereof [set out in the minutes of January 7, 1913]

W. Bro. E.N. Armour was called and after having been similarly pledged gave evidence as to the admissibility in evidence of the proof of conviction submitted and was cross-examined by Bro. Spence.

The case for the accuser was then closed.

The W.M. then called upon Bro. Spence to submit any evidence he might have for the defence. Bro. Spence offered no evidence.

Bros. Spence and Ferguson then addressed the Lodge upon the case.

Bro. Cassels, being the accuser, was then directed to retire and did retire. [Had the accused been present, he too would have retired from the room at this time.]

The W.M. then advised the brethren present that they might express their views on the case and the law and facts involved. W. Bro. E.N. Armour and Bro. Milliken spoke briefly on their views of the matter.

No other Brother desiring to speak, Bro. Cassels was called in.

... The Lodge was opened in the third degree at 9:40 p.m. [the verdict in a Masonic trial could be taken only in a Master Masons Lodge].

The W.M. then informed the Brethren that a vote would then be taken on the question is Bro. Hall guilty or not guilty of the offence charged? – and further stated that the question must be decided by a majority of the members present all of whom must vote [secret] ballot. The W.M. appointed Bros. C. Bell and Wedd scrutineers to take the vote.

Bros. Ferguson, Cassels and Spence asked permission to retire while the vote was being taken and advanced reasons for the granting of their request and upon motion of W. E.N. Armour seconded by W. Bro. O'Reilly and carried by a vote of more than two thirds of the members present these brethren were permitted to retire. [As accuser and as counsel for the parties, it would have been inappropriate for them to vote on the question.]

Upon command of the W.M. the Secretary ascertained the number of Brethren still present to be 21 and so reported.

The question of “guilty” or “not guilty” was then distinctly put by the Master, voted upon by every member present by ballot, the charge sustained and the accused Bro. Hall then and there declared “guilty”.

The W.M. then put the question “shall Bro. Hall be suspended indefinitely”, which question was voted upon by every member present by ballot, found to be in favour of indefinite suspension and so declared.

It was moved by W. Bro. E.N. Armour seconded by Bro. H.E. Ridout that a vote be taken on the question “shall



this Lodge recommend to Grand Lodge that Bro. Hall be expelled” – carried.

The question “shall this Lodge recommend to Grand Lodge that Bro. Hall be expelled from the order” was then distinctly put by the W.M., voted upon by every member present by ballot, found to be in favour of the recommendation and so declared.

The W.M. then directed the Secretary to notify Bro. Hall of his suspension by this Lodge and also to report the same and the recommendation that he be expelled, to Grand Lodge.

The lodge could suspend a member, but only Grand Lodge had the authority to expel a Mason from the fraternity.

The Secretary of the lodge by letter of April 18, 1913, advised Bro. Hall that he could have a certified copy of all papers and proceedings in his trial upon payment of \$8.00, at 10 cents per page as provided for in the Rules concerning appeals.

Under letter of June 4, 1913, the Secretary of the lodge forwarded to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge all of the relevant documents and papers in the case, including the “Report of proceedings at the Trial, certified by Mr. John Agnew”.

The recommendation for expulsion was received by Grand Lodge. Again, procedural fairness to Bro. Hall required that he be given adequate notice and an opportunity to speak before he could be expelled. This was done, and at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge the following year, July 1914, the Report of the Board of Grievances and Appeals gave the last word on the trials of Alfred Hall: <sup>1</sup>

Re: Ionic Lodge No. 25, Toronto, vs. Alfred Hall. Brother Hall was convicted of fraud and sentenced to serve a term of twelve months on the Prison Farm at Oakhalla,

B.C. by his honour Judge McInnis. He was also tried by Ionic Lodge No. 25 and was found guilty on the above charge and recommended to this Grand Lodge for expulsion. In compliance with the report of the Board of General Purposes in this case, at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, Bro. Alfred Hall was summoned by registered letter, addressed to his last known place of residence, to show cause at this annual meeting why he should not be expelled from the Craft for unmasonic conduct. He has not appeared, nor been represented by counsel, and your committee therefore recommend that he be expelled from the Craft for the said offence.

The report was adopted by Grand Lodge. Alfred Hall's member card on file at Grand Lodge records his expulsion dated February 19, 1913, for "U.M.C." (unmasonic conduct). The Ionic Lodge minutes for April 1, 1913 report receipt of a letter from Bro. Hall stating his intention to appeal his case to the Grand Lodge, as provided for in the Constitution, but no appeal by Bro. Hall is reported in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge for 1913 or 1914.

Alfred Hall wrote to the lodge again on May 5, 1913, enclosing a copy of his petition to the Law Society of British Columbia, and suggesting that Ionic Lodge might "reconsider or rescind" his suspension. The minutes for June 3, 1913 record that the Worshipful Master instructed the Secretary to reply "that the matter was now in the hands of Grand Lodge to whom he should make such application as he might think fit."

It was then moved, seconded, and carried "that W. Bro. Douglas Armour of Vancouver be asked to inform himself of and report to the Lodge any proceedings taken by Alfred Hall in British Columbia touching the charge of which the said Hall was by this Lodge found guilty or which might be proper to be brought to the attention of this Lodge in connection with said charge." <sup>li</sup>



## **VIII. Conclusion**

Alfred Hall did not give up. The Minutes of Ionic Lodge for November 5, 1919, report correspondence from “Mr. Alfred Hall, applying for reinstatement pursuant to Rule 63 of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the W.M. appoints Bro. R.B. Henderson, a Committee to inquire into the circumstances and report to the lodge thereon.” The Rules of Grand Lodge Respecting Trials for Masonic Offences provided for the possible reinstatement of a member who had been expelled by the Grand Lodge, but only upon “a favourable recommendation of the Lodge from which he was suspended”.<sup>lii</sup> Hall’s application for reinstatement was not granted (and was not mentioned again in the minutes).

In 1920 a Private Bill was introduced in the Legislature of Ontario to reinstate Mr. Hall as a Barrister. (A Private Bill has specific application to an individual or group, as distinct from Public Bills which are applicable to all citizens.) The Law Society directed the Chairman of the Discipline Committee to gather all the relevant papers and meet with the Attorney General. The Treasurer of the Law Society at that time was John Hoskin, of Ionic Lodge. A committee of the Law Society was appointed to oppose the Bill; its members included the Masonic Grand Master at that time, Most Wor. Bro. Frederick W. Harcourt of Ionic Lodge. The Bill was rejected by the Private Bills Committee and by the Legislature.<sup>liii</sup>

Again in 1921, another Private Bill was introduced to reinstate Mr. Hall as a Barrister and Solicitor. Convocation again appointed a member to oppose the bill, and again, the Bill was rejected by the Legislature. Later in 1921, Mr. Hall applied to the Law Society for reinstatement, and again, Convocation refused his application.<sup>liv</sup>

Since the days of Alfred Hall, the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario has made substantial changes to the procedures for Masonic trials. The Constitution was amended to take the conduct of Masonic trials out of the hands of individual lodges and bring

them under the direct jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. Masonic charges must now be brought immediately to the attention of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Master may direct an attempt at mediation and reconciliation without a trial. A Reviewing Committee of three must determine that there are reasonable grounds for the charge before it can proceed to trial. If not, no information about the charge may be disclosed, and the lodge file on the case must be forwarded to Grand Lodge. Further, if a charge does proceed to trial, Notice of the trial in the lodge Summons shall not state the name of the brother charged. The accused can avoid trial by consenting to a Certificate of Severance, resulting in indefinite suspension, but without a finding of guilt. When a trial does proceed, it is to be conducted by a Trial Commission of three members appointed by the Grand Master. Finally, no penalty upon a finding of guilt can take effect until confirmed or varied by the Grand Lodge Committee on Discipline.

The Masonic trials of Alfred Hall illustrate the requirement of good conduct demanded of Masons, the procedural fairness accorded to transgressors, and in the context of Ionic Lodge one hundred years ago, the substantial overlap between the Lodge and the Law Society. At every turn, in the courts, the Law Society, and the Grand Lodge, Bro. Hall was judged by members of Ionic Lodge. From Alfred Hall's perspective, the restoration of his professional standing and social position required readmission, not only to the Law Society but also to the Lodge, reflecting the integral place of Masonry in the social establishment at that time.

Bro. Michael J. MacDonald  
Copyright September 2014



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Barristers' Roll

1898	Easter. Contd.
	William Francis Slaght
	Edward John Daly
	Henry Arnold Burbridge
	David Russell Dobie
	Edward Elyn Asker
	Samuel Hume Blake Robinson
	William Charles Murrell Hardy
	Colin Alexander Macdonald
	<del>John ...</del> <b>STRUCK OFF THE ROLL</b> 19/2/31
	Thomas Henry Hillier
	James Burnett Crooke
	William Lyon Macdonald
	Alfred Hall
	Arthur Robert Hamilton
	Ernest Walford Buckle
	David Porteous Kennedy
	John Baptist Thomas Carron
	Frank Leslie Pearson
	Oscar Routledge Carling
1898	Whitely Term. Contd.
	John ...
	...
	...
	...
	...
	...
	...
	...
	...
	...
	...

The High Court of Justice Barristers' Roll  
(Alfred Hall, 13th from the top)





4 Crescent Road, Rosedale, Toronto,  
at one time the Hall family home

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OK  
Chapman



To the

Most Worshipful Master, Wardens, Officers, and Members

of

IONIC LODGE, A. F. & A. M. No. 25, G. R. C.

The undersigned, a *Master Mason*  
and a member of *Cascade*  
Lodge, No. *2* under the jurisdiction of the Grand  
Lodge of *C.B.* respectfully petitions for member-  
ship in your Lodge if found worthy

He pledges himself to a cheerful obedience to all the  
requirements of your by-laws and to the ancient usages  
of Masonry, if admitted among you.

Witness my hand, this *8th* day  
of *September* 19*22* at *Combe* *Col*

*Alfred Hall*  
No. *270*

Profession, *to* *as* *law*

Residence *64* *Greenwood* *Combe*

Proposed by *T. J. B. & J. D.*  
Submitted by *W. J. H. & W. J. H.*

*Alfred Hall*

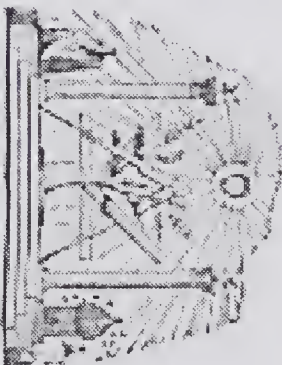
**Efficient, Free and Accepted Masons**

To all whom it may concern, Greeting :

**Cascade Lodge**

No. 12, G. R. M. C.

*Heritage Lodge*



*Heritage Lodge*

**Vancouver, B. C.**

**Dominion of Canada.**

Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of  
**British Columbia.**

This Certificate that Brother *Alfred Hall* whose name

appears in the margin of this Dinité, is a Master Mason, and was a Member of this Lodge in Good Standing, and clear of the Books, and as such we do cordially commend him to the fraternal regard of all true Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, wherever dispersed around the Globe.

[S.W.]

*W. Master, and the seal of the Lodge to be attached, this 26th day*

In witness whereof, we have caused this Dinité to be signed by our

*W. Master, and the seal of the Lodge to be attached, this 26th day*

*W. M.*

*Alfred Hall*  
*Secretary*



	No. of Sub- poenas Returnable	No. of Sub- poenas Returnable	No. of Sub- poenas Returnable	No. of Sub- poenas Returnable	No. of Sub- poenas Returnable
Edw. Hall	20	Blackburn	100	100	100
M. F. G. G. G.	10	Blackburn	100	100	100
John W. W.	10	Blackburn	100	100	100
Joseph W. W.	10	Blackburn	100	100	100
Prof. W. W.	10	Blackburn	100	100	100
H. J. W. W.	10	Blackburn	100	100	100
Prof. W. W.	10	Blackburn	100	100	100
					100

S. R. M. Hall  
County of Oxford

THE RETURN OF THE DEEDS OF DEEDS.

Pay to the above named Witnesses the sum set opposite their names in the  
sixth column of the above Schedule in full amounting to the sum of  
thirteen pounds seven shillings and sixpence  
for witness fees in the County of Oxford.  
Dated 10th June 1897 AD 1897

S. R. M. Hall  
Police Magistrate  
City of Oxford

IONIC LODGE  
A.F. & A.M., No. 25, G.R.O.

W. W. BIRD, Assistant W.M., Grand Master  
W. W. BIRD, G. A. M., DEPARTMENT, D.D. G. M., Toronto B. Unit, No. 114  
W. W. BIRD, C. HODGE, W. M., York Lodge

Toronto, January 24th, 1913

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am directed by the Worshipful Master to request your  
attendance at the Regular Meeting of the Lodge to be held on

Tuesday, February the 4th, 1913

at 7 o'clock p.m., in the Masonic Hall, Temple Building,  
Bay Street, Toronto.

and also at an Emergency Meeting to be held on

Wednesday, February the 19th, 1913

at 8 o'clock p.m., in the same place.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Respectfully yours,

W. W. MILLIKEN,

Secretary

W. W. BIRD, 788 Dundas Ave. Telephone Chicago 174  
Secretary's Address, 77 Temple St. Toronto, Main 8824

Members are requested to send to the W. M. the names of any  
brothers who are sick.

Members are requested to promptly notify the Secretary of changes of  
address.

Business at Regular Meeting—General

Work at Regular Meeting—Conferring Degrees

Business at Emergency Meeting—Trial of Brother Alfred

Hall, on the charge, filed 3rd December, 1912, of a

Masonic offence.

Work at Emergency Meeting—Conferring Degrees

COMMITTEE OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Committee of General Purposes will meet in the Grand Room  
at the Masonic Hall, Temple Building, on Monday, the 2nd day of Feb.  
1913, at 4.15 p.m.





334 TORONTO. — Bay street, Temple Building, City Hall. — N.D. 1902.

Temple Building, Bay Street, south of City Hall  
*public domain*



Oakalla Prison, British Columbia



**ENDNOTES:**

- <sup>i</sup> Hall's marriage registration gives his age as 28 in June 1901, and his application for affiliation to Ionic Lodge gives his age as 30 in September 1902, implying a date of birth in 1872, between June and September. The Canadian Census for 1911 recorded his birth in August, 1873, possibly in error. Hall's date of birth is not recorded in the records of the Grand Lodge of B.C., the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, or the Law Society of Upper Canada. Census data accessed September 9, 2014, at:  
<http://automatedgenealogy.com/census11/View.jsp?id=82361&highlight=14&desc=1911+Census+of+Canada+page+containing+Alfred+Hall>.
- <sup>ii</sup> *The Sun*, Vancouver, August 31, 1912, p. 3, in the Toronto Reference Library collection.
- <sup>iii</sup> Paul Leatherdale, Archivist, Law Society of Upper Canada, email sent November 23, 2010. The Law Society of Upper Canada do not have a photograph of the Call to the Bar of 1898, nor of Alfred Hall as a student.
- <sup>iv</sup> V.W. Bro. Trevor McKeown, Grand Historian, Grand Lodge of B.C., email sent February 17, 2012.
- <sup>v</sup> Oxford County marriage registration no. 013462-01, accessed September 18, 2011 at:  
<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~maryc/oxford01p2.htm>.
- <sup>vi</sup> Bob Krawczyk, TO Built website, accessed August 20, 2014 at:  
[http://www.tobuilt.ca/php/tobuildings\\_more.php?search\\_fd3=4317](http://www.tobuilt.ca/php/tobuildings_more.php?search_fd3=4317).
- <sup>vii</sup> For non-Masonic readers, Masons are formally addressed as "Brother", those who have been elected Master of a lodge as "Worshipful Brother", those appointed to Grand Lodge office as "Very Worshipful Brother", those elected to Grand Lodge office as "Right Worshipful Brother", and the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters as "Most Worshipful Brother", with the usual abbreviations being W. Bro., V.W. Bro., R.W. Bro., and M.W. Bro. Although Masonry is strictly non-sectarian and is not affiliated to any particular religion, these Grand Lodge titles are adapted from ecclesiastical titles in the Anglican and some other churches: Very Reverend, Right Reverend, and Most Reverend.
- <sup>viii</sup> Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, member card, book A4, p. 49, #551.
- <sup>ix</sup> Ontario Legal Cards: Haileybury: Alfred Hall, MA, LLB, BCL, PhD, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.; Offices: Cobalt - Mining Exchange Building; Haileybury - Mining Recorder's Building.



- <sup>x</sup> Attendance at that time was recorded in the minutes, showing Alfred Hall's attendance in lodge in February, March, May, and December, 1903, and March 1906.
- <sup>xi</sup> *Law Reports*, 7 O.W.R. 443; *Quicklaw*, [1906] O.J. No. 454 (Ont. H.C.J., Div. Ct.).
- <sup>xii</sup> Skazin, Paul, "Ionic Lodge No. 25 Historical Notes and Prominent Members", *Heritage Lodge*, No. 730, G.R.C., *Proceedings*, vol. 29, 2006, p. 241, at pp. 251-252.
- <sup>xiii</sup> *Law Reports*, 10 O.W.R. 954; *Quicklaw*, [1907] O.J. No. 706 (Ont. H.C.J.).
- <sup>xiv</sup> Gray, Charlotte, *The Massey Murder: A Maid, Her Master, and the Trial That Shocked A Country*, Toronto: Harper Collins, 2013.
- <sup>xv</sup> *Proceedings of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Minutes of Convocation*, February 6, 1908. Toronto: LSUC; the Minutes of later meetings are found in the *Proceedings* under the dates cited. Paul Leatherdale, Archivist at the Law Society, was of great assistance in this research. He located all of the Minutes of Convocation that are cited in this paper. He also provided the copy from the Barristers' Roll showing Alfred Hall's name.
- <sup>xvi</sup> Paul Leatherdale, Archivist at the Law Society, kindly provided full names and dates of birth for the Benchers of the Law Society listed in the minutes of Convocation, to cross-reference against the Lodge's member records; email sent September 3, 2014. The Law Society of Upper Canada website includes a list, "Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada; Master List", accessed August 31, 2014, at: <http://www.lsuc.on.ca/PDC/Archives/Virtual-Archive/Benchers/Benchers-of-the-Law-Society-of-Upper-Canada;-Master-List/>
- <sup>xvii</sup> *Law Reports*, 19 O.W.R. 315; *Quicklaw*, [1911] O.J. No. 569 (H.C.J.).
- <sup>xviii</sup> Alfred Hall is listed as counsel for Davidson, and the firm of Ball and Ball for the defendant McDougall, in the List of Actions Entered for Trial in the High Court of Justice commencing January 6, 1909, p. 22, in the Archives of Ontario, RG 22-3906.
- <sup>xix</sup> The Discipline Committee report refers to "A.S. Ball". Paul Leatherdale, Archivist at the Law Society, checked their records and confirmed by email sent Nov. 3, 2014 that the only A.S. Ball practicing law in Ontario at that time was Alfred Servos Ball. That fact becomes significant later in this story.
- <sup>xx</sup> County of Oxford Archives. Liz Mayville, Archivist, was another source of great assistance in this research, locating and providing copies of some of the few remaining records of the criminal proceedings: RG2 Series 6A, Box 3 #2.23; RG2 Series 6A, Box 3 #2.46; RG2 Series 8F-2, Box 5 #12.57; RG2 Series 8F-2, Box 5 #12.58.

- xxi *The Free Press, London, May 15, 1909, p. 14, in the Toronto Reference Library collection.*
- xxii *The Daily Sentinel-Review, April 18, 1932, p. 1, "Sudden Passing of Magistrate", in the Archives of Ontario collection.*
- xxiii *Trent University Library & Archives website, accessed September 12, 2014, at: <http://www.trentu.ca/library/archives/01-1016.htm>; and Canadian Orange Historical website, accessed September 12, 2014, at: <http://canadianorangehistoricalsite.com/JWCurry.php>.*
- xxiv *Constable's Account, June 19, 1909, Oxford County Archives, RG2 Series 8F-2, Box 5 #12.58; London Free Press, June 10, 1909, p. 9, in the Toronto Reference Library collection.*
- xxv *The Daily Sentinel-Review, September 13, 1909, p. 1, "The County Court", in the Archives of Ontario collection; and the Oxford County Court Judge's Criminal Court minute book, in the Archives of Ontario, RG 22-3969, Vol. D311997 from Box B429402.*
- xxvi *The protection against 'double jeopardy', being tried twice for the same offence, is provided by the plea of 'autrefois acquit', meaning "I was already acquitted of this charge". The plea is only available, however, where the court that had previously acquitted the accused had jurisdiction over the matter.*
- xxvii *Proceedings of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Minutes of Convocation, September 24, 1909.*
- xxviii *Proceedings of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Minutes of Convocation for September 15, 1910.*
- xxix *Proceedings of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Minutes of Convocation for November 24, 1910.*
- xxx *Of the seventeen benchers present, the members of Ionic Lodge were Law Society Treasurer Aemilius Irving, Frederick Weir Harcourt, Frank Egerton Hodgins, William Robert White, George Hughes Watson, and James Nathan Bicknell.*
- xxxi *Spence, James Houston, Application for Initiation, Ionic Lodge Archives.*
- xxxii *Constitution, 1911, Rules Respecting Trials for Masonic Offences, Rule 9.*
- xxxiii *Constitution, 1911, Rules Respecting Trials for Masonic Offences, Rule 3.*
- xxxiv *Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Canada, at Belleville, 1910, p. 49, M.W. Bro. Dan-*



iel Macwatt, "Grand Master's Address, Commissions and Trials".

xxxv Patricia Parker, Law Society of B.C., email sent Nov. 19, 2010.

xxxvi Ionic Lodge letter files, October 23 and 25, 1911.

xxxvii Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Canada, at Toronto, 1912, pp. 57-58, M.W. Bro. Aubrey White, "Grand Master's Address, Rulings", Rulings 10 and 11.

xxxviii Ionic Lodge letter files, November 3, 1911.

xxxix Obituary, *The Globe*, Toronto, July 15, 1915, news clipping in Ionic Lodge Archives;

S. Barry Cottam, "White, Aubrey," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 14, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed August 29, 2014, at: [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/white\\_aubrey\\_14E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/white_aubrey_14E.html).

xl C. Ian Kyer, "Nesbitt, Wallace," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 15, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed August 31, 2014, at: [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/nesbitt\\_wallace\\_15E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/nesbitt_wallace_15E.html).

xli Obituary, *Toronto Daily Star*, February 19, 1945, p. 5, news clipping in Ionic Lodge Archives.

xlii George Dickson, *A History of Ontario: Its Resources and Development*, pp. 717-718, accessed August 29, 2014, at: [http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofontario02frasuoft/historyofontario02frasuoft\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofontario02frasuoft/historyofontario02frasuoft_djvu.txt).

xliii Obituary, *Toronto Daily Star*, January 17, 1916, clipping in Ionic Lodge Archives; list of Benchers of the Law Society, Law Society of Upper Canada Library, accessed August 29, 2014, at: [http://rc.lsuc.on.ca/library/arch\\_electedbenchers.htm#S](http://rc.lsuc.on.ca/library/arch_electedbenchers.htm#S).

xliv Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Canada, at Toronto, 1912, pp. 57-58, M.W. Bro. Aubrey White, "Grand Master's Address, Rulings", Rulings 12-15.

xlv Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Canada, at St. Catharines, 1911, p. 95, M.W. Bro. Daniel Macwatt, "Grand Master's Address, Commissions and Trials".

xlvi Ionic Lodge letter files, June 8 and 13, 1912.

xlvii Letter in the Grand Lodge archive for Ionic Lodge.

xlviii Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Canada, at Toronto, 1912, p. 55, M.W. Bro. Au-

brey White, "Condition of the Craft".

<sup>xlix</sup> *The Sun, Vancouver, August 31, 1912, p. 3, in the Toronto Reference Library collection.*

<sup>i</sup> *Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Canada, at Niagara Falls, 1914, pp. 308-310.*

<sup>ii</sup> *The lodge minutes for November 4, 1913, record another "Letter from Alfred Hall to the Secretary Oct. 8th 1913 and the Secretary's reply Oct. 14th 1913", but the subject of the letters was not reported.*

<sup>iii</sup> *Constitution, 1911, Rules Respecting Trials for Masonic Offences, Rule 63*

<sup>liii</sup> *Proceedings of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Minutes of Convocation, March 18 and April 15, 1920.*

<sup>liv</sup> *Proceedings of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Minutes of Convocation, February 10, March 17, and November 24, 1921.*



# THE HERITAGE LODGE OFFICERS

## **Worshipful Master**

**DAVID R. MACKEY**

d.mackey@rogers.com

613-836-1070

## **Immediate Past Master**

**W. DOUGLAS MITCHELL**

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905-941-3620

## **Senior Warden**

**THOMAS W. HOGEBOOM**

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## **Junior Warden**

**PRINCE SELVARAJ**

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416-269-9909

## **Chaplain**

**JOSEPH A. DAS**

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416-291-6444

## **Treasurer**

**ROBERT K. H. KLIAMAN**

rkliaman@cpa-ca.com

905-707-6886

## **Secretary**

**ARNOLD MCCAUSLAND**

secretary@heritagelodge730.ca

905-567-4856

## **Assistant Secretary**

**IAN CASEY**

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905-339-0086

## **Senior Deacon**

**WILLIAM F. UTTON**

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905-831-6256

## **Junior Deacon**

**THOMAS E. NORRIS**

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905-852-5448

## **Director of Ceremonies**

**CHARLES H.M. REID**

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416-742-7878

## **Inner Guard**

**KENNETH E. CAMPBELL**

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## **Senior Steward**

**RONALD F. JAMES**

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9050-989-2185

## **Junior Steward**

**DAVID J. NEAVE**

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905-725-8032

## **Tyler**

**MACOLM J. PARISH**

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## **Historian**

**JOHN F. SUTHERLAND**

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905-832-8203

## **Organist**

**MURRAY BLACK**

msblack@sympatico.ca

416-481-3186

## GRANDLODGE OFFICERS

Grand Master.....	<b>M. W. BRO. DONALD A. CAMPBELL</b>
Deputy Grand Master.....	<b>R. W. BRO. JOHN C. GREEN</b>
Grand Secretary.....	<b>M. W. BRO. TERENCE SHAND</b>
Grand Registrar.....	<b>R. W. BRO. ROGER J. HILLIER</b>

## THE HERITAGE LODGE NO. 730 PAST MASTERS

1978 Jacob Pos	1996 Larry J. Hostine
1979 Keith R. A. Flynn †	1997 George A. Napper
1980 Donald G. S. Grinton	1998 Gordon L. Finbow †
1981 Ronald E. Groshaw	1999 P. Raymond Borland
1982 George E. Zwicker †	2000 Donald L. Cosens
1983 Balfour LeGresley	2001 William C. Thompson
1984 David C. Bradley	2002 Donald A. Campbell
1985 C. Edwin Drew	2003 Carl M. Miller
1986 Robert S. Throop †	2004 John H. Hough
1987 Albert A. Barker	2005 Ebrahim Washington
1988 Edsel C. Steen †	2006 Victor Cormack
1989 Edmund V. Ralph	2007 Peter F. Irwin
1990 Donald B. Kaufman	2008 Michael S. Ikonomidis
1991 Wilfred T. Greenhough †	2009 Brian S. Bond †
1992 Frank G. Dunn	2010 Kenneth Fralick
1993 Stephen H. Malsels	2011 Louie J. Lombardi
1994 David G. Fletcher	2012 Charles H.M. Reid
1995 Kenneth L. Whiting	2013 W. Douglas Mitchell

*\*Demitted † Deceased*



# THE HERITAGE LODGE NO. 730

## ~ COMMITTEES ~

### COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN 2014

Chips Editor/Marketing .....	Sheldon Kofsky
Educational and Program Planning.....	Kenneth D. Falick
Finance.....	Sect., Treas., S.W., J.W.
Editorial Board.....	W. Bruce Miller
Black Creek Masonic Heritage.....	Arnold McCausland
Masonic Heritage Corporation.....	Ebrahim Washington
W. J. Dunlop Award.....	M.W. Bro. R.S.J. Daniels
Webmaster.....	
Auditors.....	William Utton and Refik Yoney

### DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

Algoma, Algoma East.....	Robert F. Manz
Nipissing, Muskoka, Tamiskaming.....	Jacques Lacourse
Sudbury-Manitoulin.....	David Bell
Waterloo.....	George Napper
Wellington, Grey, Georgian N&S.....	Vacant
Huron North.....	Ronald Duncan
Huron South, Bruce.....	Vacant
Wilson N, St. Thomas, London E&W.....	Richard Codotte
Wilson South.....	Vacant
Sarnia, Chatham, Windsor.....	Vacant
Ottawa 1&2, Eastern, St. Lawrence, Frontenac.....	Sonny Clark
Ontario, Victoria, Peterborough.....	Robert McBride
Prince Edward.....	Morley Allen
Hamilton A, B, C.....	William Brimer
Niagara A, Niagara B, Brant.....	Richard Simpson
Toronto Don Valley.....	Alan Donovan
Toronto East.....	Keith Jones
Toronto Humber Valley.....	Victor Codato
Toronto West.....	Brian Hillyer
York.....	Steven Pickard

### Membership Liaison Chairman

**R.W. Bro. Allan C. Dvorak**

905-509-7218 | [acdvorak@sympatico.ca](mailto:acdvorak@sympatico.ca)

## OUR DEPARTED BRETHREN

### **BALMER, John Alexander**

[1004] Markham, Ontario  
Member of Markham Union No. 87  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
January 18, 2013

### **BROMLEY, Donald Kenneth**

[933] Bowmanville, ON  
Member of Jerusalem No. 31  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
May 07, 2014

### **BUSCOMBE, Edwin George**

[354] Etobicoke, ON  
Member of High Park Melita No. 531  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
January 28, 2014

### **CARTER, Thomas**

[625] Schomberg, ON  
Member of Spry No. 385  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
December 28, 2013

### **CLAYTON, John Alexander**

[638] Scarborough, ON  
Member of Scarborough No. 653  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
January 2, 2014

### **COOPER, Gordon Horn**

[412] Life Member, Toronto, ON  
Member of Long Branch No. 632  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
June 08, 2014

### **GALLOWAY John**

West Hill Lodge No. 670

### **HARRISON, Phip Benjamin**

[415] Life Member  
Member of Tuscan No. 99  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
March 24, 2014

### **HUESTON, Frank Harris**

[562] Port Hope, ON  
Member of Ontario No. 26  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
November 11, 2013

### **MACKENZIE, Gordon William**

[951] Willowdale, ON  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
December 30, 2013

### **MATHESON, John Ross**

[713] Kingston, ON  
Member of True Britons No. 14  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
December 27, 2013

### **MEARS, Frederick Charles**

[1143] Cobourg, ON  
Member of St. John's No. 17  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
August, 2014

### **MORRIS, William Charles**

[1457] Toronto, ON  
Member of Acacia No. 430  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
February 24, 2014

### **PARKER, Charles Edward**

[473] Belleville, ON  
Member of Eureka No. 283  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
September 28, 2013

### **SMITH, Alan Ian**

[88] Cayuga, ON  
Member of St. John's No. 35  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
July 26, 2013

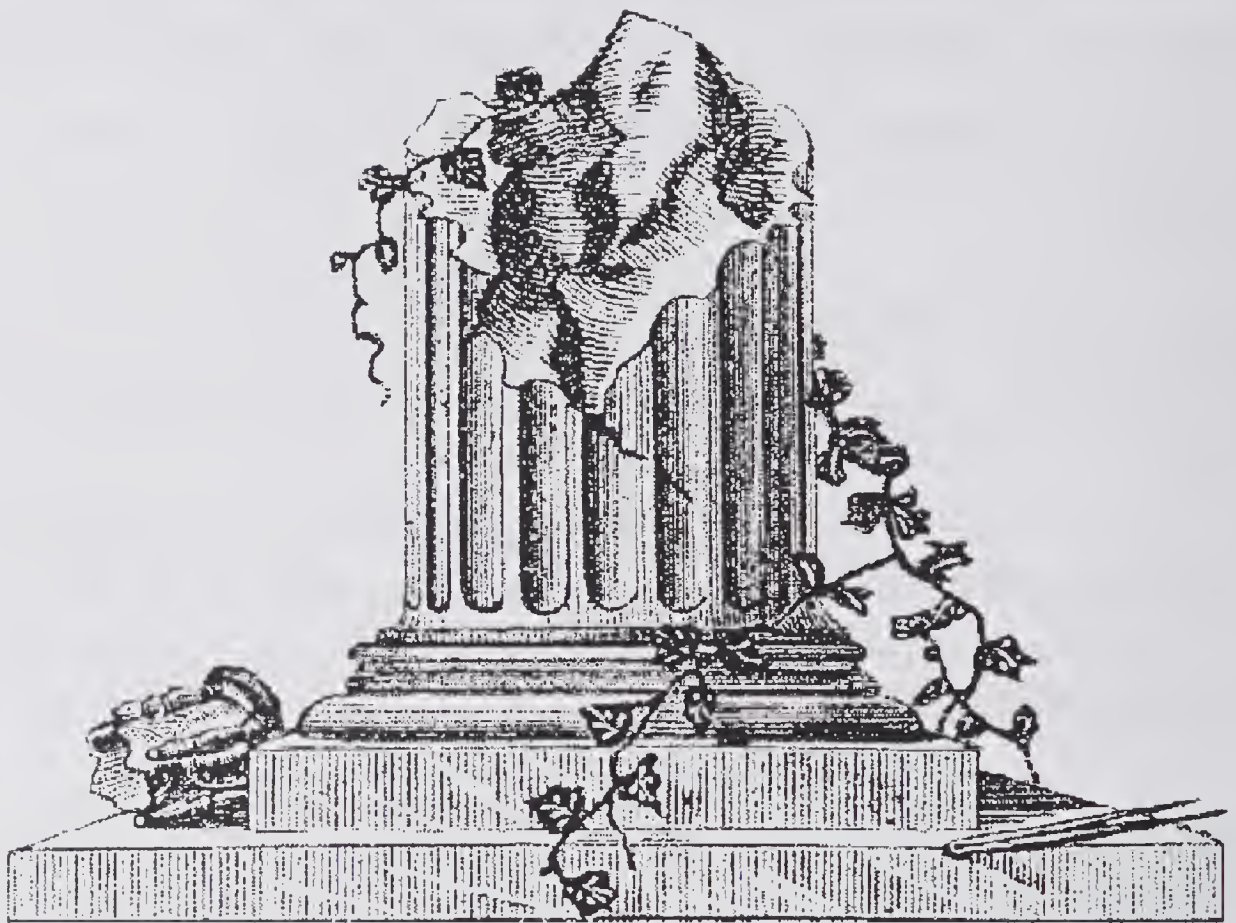
### **TOSH, Murray Howard**

[958] Barrie, ON  
Member of Innisfil No. 737  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
April 2, 2014

### **WESTBROOK, William Ernest**

[99] Branchton, ON  
Member of St. George No. 243  
Passed to the Grand Lodge Above  
March 14, 2013





## HE WAS OUR FRIEND

*“His presence lingers on about the room.  
His footsteps echo still upon the floor.  
The brightness of his smiles dispels the gloom.  
Though he has slipped away, and closed the door.  
So biding here today I feel I know,  
Which way his fading footsteps wend;  
A little time, then the way I shall go.  
The working tools have fallen from his grasp,  
The journey ended for his weary feet,  
Death holds his tired hand in gentle clasp;  
His work is done; his temple is complete.”*



Instituted: September 21, 1977

Constituted: September 23, 1978

# BY-LAWS



Revised May, 2014





## PREFACE

The Heritage Lodge differs in many respects from other lodges in this jurisdiction because it relates primarily to the historical rather than the speculative aspects of Masonry. It is intended to provide an intellectual environment for the pursuit of Masonic knowledge, and also to provide a means for receiving and recording historical artifacts to ensure the preservation of our Masonic Heritage without encroachment on normal functions of Constituent Lodges, whose province it is to initiate candidates, confer degrees and provide light and instruction for the brethren in Masonry.

The Lodge accepts by affiliation in the usual manner, all Masons of like mind who are desirous of working together to fulfill the aims and objectives established by the membership; and by the unique character of its purpose, complements the work of the other Lodges by directing its principal efforts to the following objectives:

1. To preserve, maintain and uphold those historical events that formed the foundation of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry.
2. To promote the study of Masonry in general, and to provide a service by responding to requests for Masonic information.
3. To produce Lodge Proceedings, Research Papers, and Historical Reviews; and to arrange special lectures and visual presentations.
4. To organize and maintain a Central Inventory of items of historical interest in the possession of Lodges.
5. To encourage participation by Regular Lodges and their members in the activities of this Lodge.
6. To endeavour to establish a Masonic Museum.
7. To encourage Masonic scholars and Lodge Historians to become more interested in the history of their own Lodges and their artifacts.



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**BY-LAWS**  
**THE HERITAGE LODGE, A.F. & A.M.**  
**No. 730, G.R.C.**  
**Instituted: AL 5977 - AD 1977**  
**In the Province of Ontario**

**PREAMBLE**

Order and regularity being essentially necessary for the preservation of that harmony and decorum which should at all times characterize Freemasons, the Brethren of The Heritage Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 730, on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, so agree to and hereby enact the following By- Laws:

**ARTICLE I - NAME**

This Lodge shall be known as The Heritage Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 730, G.R.C..

**ARTICLE II - RELATION TO GRAND LODGE**

This Lodge fully acknowledges the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, and will at all times pay due respect and obedience to its laws, rules, orders and regulations. This Lodge is a Research Lodge as outlined in Part IIA, Section 383.A of the Constitution of the said Grand Lodge.

**ARTICLE III - MEETINGS**

**1. REGULAR MEETINGS**

Regular meetings of the Lodge shall be held in the months of September, November, March and May. The September meeting shall be held normally on the 3rd Wednesday of the month in the Cambridge Masonic Temple at 7:30 pm for the purpose of the Election of Officers. The November meeting, at which the Ceremony of Installation of the Worshipful Master and the Investiture of Officers (Sect. 248 Const.) shall be in a day that month at a time and location and under the direction of an Installing Master of the Master-Elect's choosing. The March and May meetings shall be held on any

suitable day and time in those months at the location of any host Lodge within the Grand Jurisdiction.

## **2. EMERGENT MEETINGS**

Emergent meetings may be held as provided for in the Book of Constitution, at the discretion of the Worshipful Master.

## **ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS**

1. The Officers of the Lodge shall be: Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Senior Steward, Junior Steward, Director of Ceremonies, Inner Guard, Tyler, Historian and Organist.
2. The following Officers shall be elected annually at the Regular Meeting in September by written ballot: Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Secretary and Treasurer.
3. The following shall be elected annually at the Regular Meeting in September by open vote: Tyler, two Auditors, an Examining Board composed of three Installed Masters, and the required number of members for the Masonic Heritage Corporation.
4. The Worshipful Master, on the occasion of the Election of Officers, shall appoint three Brethren as Scrutineers of the ballot.
5. The Worshipful Master, on his election and after having consulted with as many of the Elected Officers and the Past Masters of the Lodge as is feasible, shall appoint the following: Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Inner Guard, Senior Steward, Junior Steward, Chaplain, Organist, Historian, Director of Ceremonies and Assistant Secretary.
6. The Worshipful Master may appoint when necessary the following: Archivist, Curator, Librarian and define their duties as required. (Suggested guidelines on the duties of each of the afore mentioned are in "APPENDIX E").



**ARTICLE V - DUTIES**

In order to qualify for the office of Master or Wardens in a research lodge the member shall hold the rank of Past Master in a regular lodge. Section 383A, (j) (ii) Book of Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

**1.        WORSHIPFUL MASTER**

The Worshipful Master, in addition to conforming to the Ancient duties laid down in the Book of Constitution, shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the Warrant, the certified copy of the Warrant and other Lodge Records, Books and Papers. He shall sign all orders on the Treasurer and be (ex-officio) a member of all Committees.

**2.        SENIOR WARDEN**

The Senior Warden, in addition to performing the regular duties pertaining to his office shall, under the direction of the Worshipful Master, see to the proper keeping of the jewels, furniture and other property of the Lodge, and cause them to be properly insured. He shall, immediately after his investiture, examine the inventory of the same and report his findings to the Lodge for entry in the Minute Book. He shall also serve as the Chairman of the Committee of General Purposes on confirmation by the Worshipful Master (Article VI Appointment of Committees).

**3.        JUNIOR WARDEN**

The Junior Warden, in addition to performing the regular duties of his office shall, under the authority of the Worshipful Master and with the assistance of the Deacons and the Stewards, ensure that all necessary arrangements for Lodge visitations have been made such as refreshments before and/or after the meeting. He shall also be the Chairman of the Heritage Banquet Committee (Committees Section 9).

**4.        CHAPLAIN**

The Chaplain shall attend regularly and punctually all meetings of the Lodge, deliver invocations and perform such other duties appropriate to his office.

## **5. TREASURER**

The Treasurer will be responsible for all moneys belonging to The Heritage Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 730, G.R.C., and as designated under Article XII - Lodge Funds, will retain the four accounts in the name of the Lodge. Upon receipt of the information and verification of deposits made by the Secretary he shall transfer the Affiliation Fees to the Capital account and the Life Membership Fees to the Life Membership Fund and insure that the Grand Lodge Commutation Fees are paid. He shall keep proper books in which all receipts, disbursements, invested funds, lodge inventory and other lodge assets shall be duly entered. He shall pay all authorized accounts promptly, keeping a regular account of same. Money may only be drawn out by cheque on order drawn by the Worshipful Master and Secretary jointly. The Lodge books, records and vouchers shall be available for inspection by the Officers of the Lodge or the Auditors at any time. His accounts, records and vouchers shall be submitted annually to the Auditors after the fiscal year ending August 31, and not later than one full week previous to the day of the Annual Installation and Investiture. He shall transfer to his successor immediately after his Investment all moneys, together with all other property of the Lodge in his possession. He shall be exempt from payment of all Lodge dues during his term of office.

## **6. SECRETARY**

The Secretary shall keep a prompt and faithful record of the proceedings of the Lodge in prescribed form, and preserve in proper order all books, documents and papers related thereto. He shall maintain a correct and current register of the members and their respective accounts with the Lodge. He shall receive all moneys paid to the Lodge and issue a receipt therefor. He shall immediately deposit any money belonging to the Special Projects account directly to that account and deposit all other moneys (i.e. Dues, Affiliation Fees, Life Membership Fees and Grand Lodge Commutation Fees, etc.) into the Operating Fund. He shall notify the Treasurer of all such deposits as soon as possible. He shall certify all accounts passed by the Lodge and prepare warrants for payment of same by



the Treasurer. He shall notify all members of the meetings in accordance with the Rules of Grand Lodge as recorded in the Book of Constitution, and advise them of the time at which they must be present at all meetings. He must countersign all orders and charges of the Worshipful Master, prepare, deliver to him and retain copies of all returns required by the Grand Lodge and notify the members of each committee of their appointment and the nature of their duties. He shall annually, at the end of the fiscal year and no later than one full week previous to the day of the Annual Installation and Investiture, submit his books and records to the Auditors for examination and shall transfer the same to his successor immediately after his Investiture, unless the Lodge may otherwise direct; and on the night of Installation and Investiture he shall produce the Auditor's Report in accordance with the Book of Constitution. He shall have charge of the Seal of the Lodge, sign all authorized Certificates and generally, under the direction of the Worshipful Master, perform such duties appertaining to the office of Secretary as may be conducive to the best interest of the Lodge. He shall be exempt from payment of all lodge dues during his term of office, and shall be paid such honorarium as the Lodge may by resolution from time to time direct.

## **7. ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

The Assistant Secretary shall carry out such duties as are delegated to him by the Secretary, and in the Secretary's absence or incapacity act on his behalf. He shall perform such other duties commensurate with the office of Assistant Secretary as may be assigned to him by the Worshipful Master. He shall also act as Secretary of the Committee of General Purposes. He shall be exempt from payment of all Lodge dues during his term of office and shall be paid such honorarium as the Lodge may direct by resolution from time to time.

## **8. DEACONS**

The Deacons shall attend to the Master and Wardens in opening the Lodge and in the ceremonies and introduction of distinguished guests and visitors. They shall be responsible, under the direction of the Director of Ceremonies, for seeing that the Lodge furnishings

(Aprons, Collars, Wands, Columns, Gavel, Altar Cloth and VSL) are in place and that the Lodge is in proper order prior to opening. They shall be responsible for ensuring their return to storage upon closing. They shall also perform such other duties as the Worshipful Master and Wardens may direct.

## **9. DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES**

The Director of Ceremonies shall, with the assistance of the Deacons, determine that the Lodge is properly prepared; see that all visiting brethren are properly accommodated and appropriately introduced when directed by the Worshipful Master. He shall act as Marshall for all processions and public occasions.

## **10. STEWARDS**

The Stewards shall assist the Director of Ceremonies in seeing that all visitors are properly accommodated, and generally to attend any ceremonies the Lodge may take part in. The Senior Steward, with the assistance from the Junior Steward, and other Brethren when directed by the Junior Warden, shall make the necessary arrangements for refreshments on all occasions. The Senior Steward may be called upon by the Worshipful Master to lead in Grand Honours when necessary.

## **11. INNER GUARD**

The Inner Guard shall attend each meeting punctually at the appointed hour, guard the entrance of the Lodge, receive visitors and candidates, and give directions to the Tyler. He shall perform such other duties as the Lodge may direct.

## **12. TYLER**

The Tyler shall be in regular attendance and diligently guard the Portals of the Lodge. He shall see that all brethren register their names and are properly clothed as prescribed in the Book of Constitution before entering the Lodge. He shall perform such other duties as the Lodge may direct.



### **13. ORGANIST**

The Organist shall be responsible for the musical part of the ceremonies and such other harmonious duties as the Worshipful Master may direct.

### **14. HISTORIAN**

The Historian shall keep a faithful chronicle of the important and significant Lodge events during his term of office. He shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all literature, papers, records, books and other documents, all Masonic artifacts and memorabilia of Masonic historical value. He shall also be responsible for the safekeeping of all books and periodicals placed in his care. He is to maintain accurate records of all the above including: Titles, authors, publishers, subject matter, donors, etc., and present a report to the Worshipful Master before the Committee of General Purpose meeting in October. He shall also make this information available to any member of the Lodge upon written request. The Worshipful Master may, at his discretion, subdivide some of these duties as he may deem necessary. See Article IV, Para. 6

### **15. AUDITORS**

The Auditors shall annually and whenever called upon by the Committee of General Purposes or the Lodge, audit the books, accounts and other records of the Treasurer and Secretary and shall examine the investments and other securities of the Lodge. They shall present a report in writing to the Lodge on the night of and before the Installation of the Worshipful Master and at any other time the Worshipful Master may direct. Such report shall show all receipts and disbursements as well as all assets and liabilities of the Lodge up to the end of the financial year.

### **16. EDITOR**

The Editor shall be elected, when need arises, after nomination in Open Lodge. He shall hold office for as long as may suit the pleasure of the Lodge. The Editorship shall not be regarded as an annual office. The Editorship shall be reviewed annually by the Committee of General Purpose of the Heritage Lodge each February.

The Editor shall be responsible for collecting and receiving all material to be published in the Lodge Proceedings or other publications of the Lodge. He shall have full authority to make such changes in the form of the material submitted to him as to bring it into conformity with standard editorial usage.

The Editor shall arrange for preparation of the final manuscript for printing or reproduction in the accepted format, and arrange for delivery to the Lodge Secretary sufficient copies for distribution to the Lodge Membership, Corresponding Subscribers and others approved by the Lodge.

The Editor shall, in consultation with the Editorial Board, present an annual Budget to the Finance Committee. He shall have authority to conduct negotiations about the printing of the Lodge publications.

In the event that the Editor knows that he will not be available to carry out his duties for a portion of the year, he may nominate an Acting Editor, who must be approved by the Lodge's Committee of General Purpose, to perform his function during his absence.

The Editor shall be exempt from payment of all Lodge dues during his term of Office, and shall be paid such honorarium as the Lodge may by resolution from time to time direct.

## **17. SCRUTINEERS**

The Worshipful Master shall, on the occasion of the Election of Officers, appoint three brethren as Scrutineers of the Ballot. They shall examine the ballots, and report the results of the ballot. Following the election and after the respective officers have been declared by the Worshipful Master, the used ballots for such election shall be destroyed.



## **ARTICLE VI - COMMITTEES AND CORPORATION**

### **1. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES**

The Worshipful Master shall, on the day of his Installation or as soon thereafter as conveniently possible, appoint all Standing and Special Committees, unless such appointment is provided for otherwise in these By-Laws. The Standing Committees of the Lodge are included in the following list; other Committees may be appointed by the Worshipful Master as circumstances may require:

- (i) General Purposes
- (ii) Membership Liaison Chairman
- (iii) Education Program Planning
- (iv) Lodge Publications
- (v) Finances
- (vi) Black Creek Masonic Heritage
- (vii) William James Dunlop Awards
- (viii) Heritage Banquet

### **2. THE MASONIC HERITAGE CORPORATION**

The Masonic Heritage Corporation is the legal component of the Lodge. The objects of incorporation are listed in Appendix C.

## **ARTICLE VII - DUTIES OF COMMITTEES**

### **1. GENERAL PURPOSES**

The Committee of General Purposes shall consist of the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, all other Lodge Officers, Committee Chairmen and Past Masters of the Lodge, who are obligated to attend; and all members of the Lodge, who are encouraged to attend. The Senior Warden shall, with the approval of the Worshipful Master, be the Chairman. The Assistant Secretary shall, subject to the approval of the Worshipful Master and Senior Warden, be Secretary of the Committee. The Committee shall meet at such times as the Worshipful Master shall direct. Seven Members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Committee shall monitor the financial affairs and report to the Lodge. It shall have full power to inspect all books, accounts and papers belonging to

the Lodge and make recommendations to the Lodge relative to any alterations required therein, except the minutes of the Lodge. The Committee shall have the authority to summon to attend its meetings, any Officer or other Members having possession of any books or papers belonging to the Lodge. The Members of the Committee shall inform themselves of all accounting procedures and become familiar with the method of Lodge payments. They shall discuss the operations and welfare of this Lodge in particular and the Craft in general and deal with matters directed to their attention during regular meetings, and bring their recommendations to the next regular meeting of the Lodge. The Secretary of the Committee shall record the minutes of all meetings and submit them to the Chairman of the Committee before mailing same to the members.

## **2. MEMBERSHIP LIAISON CHAIRMAN**

The Membership Liaison Chairman shall be appointed by the Worshipful Master.

His responsibilities shall include the supervision of the Regional Membership Liaisons, provide them with such support and information that will enable them to promote Heritage Lodge in their respective District(s), encourage them to seek speakers and host Lodges for our meetings and report them to the “Education Program Planning Committee” (of which he shall be a member), and perform such other duties as the Worshipful Master may from time to time request.

## **3. REGIONAL MEMBERSHIP LIAISON**

The Regional Membership Liaison shall be appointed by the Membership Liaison Chairman. His duties shall include:

- To announce Heritage Lodge activities during his fraternal visits in his area of responsibility and generally promote membership.
- To seek out potential speakers willing to prepare and



present educational papers at our meetings.

- Be aware of Lodges celebrating special events wishing Heritage Lodge's participation.
- Report all the above information to the Membership Liaison Chairman.
- He may be asked, from time to time, to seek out information on a brother with whom the Lodge has lost contact.

#### 4. EDUCATION PROGRAM PLANNING

The Committee on Education Program Planning shall be guided by the first three objectives stated in the Preface established by the Lodge. The committee shall consist of: A Chairman, the Membership Liaison Chairman and a Past Master, with power to add as required and to be approved by the Committee of General Purpose.

The Chairman, with the assistance of his committee, shall be responsible for planning the educational portion of Lodge Meetings at least one year in advance and preferably two years in advance on a continuing basis. The Committee will, in normal circumstances, select those who are to deliver papers before the Lodge. The Committee will explain to each speaker that a written copy of his paper, suitable for publication, will be required at least six months before the date of presentation in open Lodge. When the advance copy of the papers reaches the Committee, they will deliver copies of it to respondents (where appropriate), who will prepare written critiques and return them to the Committee three months before the date of presentation. This will allow them an opportunity to prepare to comment publicly on the paper after it is delivered in open Lodge. The Editor shall also receive a copy of the presentation at this time. The Committee will provide the Guest Speaker with copies of these critiques in order that he might be prepared to respond on the date of presentation. The Committee will ensure that written copies of the remarks made by the respondents, and any other response made by the presenter, are placed in the hands of the Editor no later than the date of the communication at which the paper is delivered.

## 5. LODGE PUBLICATIONS

The Committee on Lodge Publications shall, in accordance with the Purpose and Objectives (Preface) of the Lodge, be responsible for the publication of Lodge Bulletins, Proceedings, Books and other material in connection with the extension activities of the Lodge. An Editorial Board consisting of not less than three members shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a Lodge approved Editorial Policy for Lodge Publications. All material received for publication shall be reviewed, edited and approved in compliance with the Editorial Policy, as outlined in Appendix D of these By-Laws.

## 6. FINANCES

The Finance Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Worshipful Master, consist of the Treasurer, Secretary, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, and one other appointed by the Worshipful Master. Their duties shall be as follows:

- (i) Supervise the general finances of the Lodge.
- (ii) Review all budgets submitted by Lodge Committees and incorporate them into its overall Lodge budget.
- (iii) Prepare and submit to the October Meeting of the Committee of General Purposes, a budget of revenues and expenditures for the current year which, after approval by the said Committee and adoption by the Lodge, shall control and govern the expenditures of the Lodge.
- (iv) Submit to the Meeting of the Committee of General Purposes immediately prior to Installation, a detailed report of actual revenues and expenditures against budget figures, and make interim reports during the year.
- (v) Review the investment portfolio on a continuing basis, and make recommendations to the Committee of General Purposes for the purchase and/or sale of securities.

## 7. BLACK CREEK MASONIC HERITAGE

The purpose of the Masonic Lodge at Black Creek Pioneer Village is to present Masonry in a favourable light to the many visi-



tors who tour the Village each year and to give them a better understanding of the place of Freemasonry in the social fabric of an 1867 crossroads rural community. The Lodge Room is furnished with pre-Confederation furnishings and is staffed by volunteer Masonic Interpreters. The Black Creek Masonic Heritage Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Secretary, five Weekly Captains, the Supervisor of Education and Interpretation at Black Creek Pioneer Village and several Interpreters who are interested in serving on the Committee. The Worshipful Master of The Heritage Lodge No. 730 will also be a member ex officio. The Committee should not exceed 20 in number. Members of the Black Creek Masonic Heritage Committee, with the exception of the Supervisor of Education and Interpretation at the Village, must also be members of The Heritage Lodge No. 730 G.R.C. The Black Creek Masonic Heritage Committee shall be responsible to liaise with the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority on the operation, maintenance and staffing of the Lodge Room. The Committee will enlist volunteers from the lodges to staff the facility and will meet regularly to review the issues and concerns raised by the interpreters or the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. As the interpreters may, on occasion, have Masonic artifacts presented to them for the Lodge's use, the Committee will be responsible to receive these items and to recommend to the Committee of General Purposes the appropriateness of their display at the Black Creek Masonic Lodge Room. It will also be the Committee's responsibility to recommend to the Committee of General Purposes any improvements to the Lodge Room, its furnishings and any other matter which would enhance the image of Masonry portrayed to the general public who visit the village. The Chairman shall present a written or oral report on the operation of the Black Creek Lodge Room at each meeting of the Committee of General Purposes of The Heritage Lodge. It will be the duty of each Weekly Captain to ensure that the Lodge Room is staffed each day during his week.

## **8. WILLIAM JAMES DUNLOP AWARD**

The Lodge wishes to recognize the outstanding contribution made by a Mason, whether a member of The Heritage Lodge or not, to the

Craft within Ontario. This will be in the form of a Plaque called The William James Dunlop Award. It is not intended to be based on any particular time frame, and not more than one given per year, but is given for a continuing contribution to Masonry. The William James Dunlop Award Committee shall select recipients in accord with the following guidelines:

- (i) Awarded for continuing effort in Masonic Education, Research, Instruction and Heritage in Ontario.
- (ii) For any significant Masonic contribution outside of Ontario.
- (iii) Need not be a member of The Heritage Lodge.
- (iv) It must not be construed to be for one single major contribution.
- (v) The Award cannot be granted for any contribution which is considered to be in the regular performance of his duties of his office.
- (vi) The decision of the Committee is to be final.
- (vii) Each member of the Committee is appointed for a three-year term. At the end of his term, the Committee will suggest a new member, who may be the retiring member, and who must be a member of The Heritage Lodge in good standing. The Committee of General Purposes will, after due consideration, recommend any new member for appointment. The senior member will serve as Chairman.
- (viii) In the event of a member of the Committee wishing to be released from the Committee before the three years, he must do so by letter to the Chairman. The Committee will then select a new member and present the name to the Lodge for adoption.
- (ix) Any suggestions for a recipient of the award must be made on the appropriate nomination form and forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee.
- (x) The Committee shall submit annually at the Committee of General Purpose Meeting in August a budget to cover: The Plaque, transportation and accommodation (if necessary), for the recipient and his spouse, and a charitable donation to the recipient's charity.



## **9. HERITAGE BANQUET**

The Heritage Banquet Committee shall consist of the Junior Warden as Chairman and such assistants as he may select. The planning organizing and implementation of all aspects of the event shall be that Committee's responsibility.

The procurement of a Guest Speaker shall be the responsibility of the Worshipful Master or a Committee appointed for that purpose. The banquet shall be held in the last week of the month of January or at the discretion of the Worshipful Master.

## **10. COMMITTEE REPORTS**

All Committees will prepare and submit a budget and activity report to the Treasurer and Assistant Secretary for submission for consideration at the August Committee of General Purpose meeting giving details of activities to date. A financial and activities report will also be submitted prior to the February Committee of General Purpose meeting.

# **ARTICLE VIII - MEMBERSHIP**

## **1. ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP**

Every applicant for membership in this Lodge shall complete and sign the petition in accordance with the form approved by the Grand Lodge. The petition shall bear the endorsement of two members of the Lodge and shall be submitted to the Secretary along with a certificate of good standing in a regular lodge in the jurisdiction. The petition shall be received and accepted in open lodge, and be published in the Lodge Summons for the next Regular Meeting. No petition shall be balloted upon by the Lodge unless notice thereof, stating the full name, age, occupation, residence of the applicant and names of the sponsors shall have been given in the summons for the meeting at which the petition is to be considered.

## **2. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP**

Any brother, whether a member of this Lodge or not, who has rendered exemplary service to this Lodge, or the Craft in general, may be elected an Honorary Member of this Lodge. Such membership

requires a written recommendation from two members in good standing in the Lodge. A notice of motion together with the names of the two members making the recommendation must appear in the summons for the next Regular Meeting, when a three-fourths ballot vote of the members present shall be required for election to Honorary Membership.

## **ARTICLE IX - FEES AND DUES**

### **1. AFFILIATION**

The Fee for Affiliation shall be in accordance with Appendix B of these By-Laws.

### **2. ANNUAL DUES**

The Annual Dues shall be in accordance with the terms of Appendix B of these By-Laws.

### **3. LIFE MEMBERSHIP**

In lieu of annual dues, a member may elect to become a Life Member by making a lump-sum payment to the Lodge. This lump-sum payment shall be in accordance with the terms of Appendix A of these By-Laws.

## **ARTICLE X - CORRESPONDING SUBSCRIBERS**

Whereas the objects of this Lodge is to promulgate the results of its research activities to its members in particular and any other Mason in good standing in the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and Grand Lodges with which we are in amity, who are desirous of the same, and whereas many of these non-members are unable to attend Lodge meetings for reasons of geographical location or infirmity but desire the benefit of historical light, it is desirable that they be given an opportunity to obtain the results of our Masonic researches. To this end:

- (i) Masons in good standing may request to be placed on a mailing list to receive copies of the published research activities



of the Lodge and the yearly schedule of events. Such Masons shall be known as “Corresponding Subscribers”.

- (ii) A Corresponding Subscriber shall not be considered a member of this Lodge and may be accepted without ballot by submitting an application to the Lodge Secretary on the approved form, which is obtainable from that officer.
- (iii) A Corresponding Subscriber may attend the Regular Meetings of the Lodge as a visitor and with the privileges and responsibilities of a visitor as described in the Constitution of Grand Lodge.
- (iv) A Corresponding Subscriber is not entitled to receive Summons or the business portion of the minutes of this Lodge.
- (v) The fee for a Corresponding Subscriber shall be in accordance with the terms of Appendix B of these By-Laws, and are to be paid one full year in advance.

## **ARTICLE XI - FINANCIAL YEAR**

The Financial Year shall terminate on the last day of August of each year.

## **ARTICLE XII - LODGE FUNDS**

There shall be four funds maintained in the name of the Lodge, in a Chartered Bank or Trust Company as approved by the Lodge. The funds shall be known as (a) The Operating Fund, (b) The Capital Fund, (c) The Life Membership Fund, and (d) The Special Projects Fund. All moneys received by the Secretary, Treasurer, or any other person on behalf of the Lodge, shall be deposited forthwith to the credit of the Lodge in the appropriate account. The Treasurer shall review the funds from time to time, and shall recommend to the Finance Committee transfer from one account to another as he deems desirable. The signing officers for the Lodge shall be the Worshipful Master, the Secretary and the Treasurer, any two of whom may sign.

### **1. THE OPERATING FUND**

The Operating Fund shall be maintained by annual dues collected from members and Corresponding Subscriber fees. From this fund shall be paid the normal expenses of the Lodge; such as Grand

Lodge dues, rent, printing, postage, etc. Expenditures will be controlled through a budget set up annually by the Finance Committee and approved for presentation to the Lodge by the Committee of General Purposes. Such presentation to be made to the Lodge at the Regular Meeting in November each year.

## **2. THE CAPITAL FUND**

- (i) The Capital Fund, initially established by the Charter Membership fees, shall be augmented by Affiliation fees as received, and by bequests and other moneys specially dedicated to it. The Fund shall be invested in a Chartered Bank or Trust Company Certificates or similar securities.
- (ii) When the cash balance in the Capital Fund is sufficient to warrant further investment, the Treasurer shall report the fact to the Finance Committee and the Committee of General Purposes, the latter will make the final recommendation to the Lodge. If the recommendation is approved, the Lodge shall authorize the Treasurer to invest a specific sum in suitable securities. The purchase of such securities shall be made by cheque.
- (i) Under normal circumstances the principal sum in the Capital Fund shall not be disturbed, but the income from the investments held by the fund, may be applied to the acquisition of masonic artifacts, memorabilia, documents, and other items of historical value, by resolution of the Lodge or if within the amount set out in the Capital Fund Budget, and if there is the essence of time, by unanimous agreement of the Curator, Archivist, and Worshipful Master. At a suitable time in the future and by a resolution of the Lodge, the interest and a substantial amount of the principal may be used for the purchase of suitable facilities for the development of a Masonic Museum.

## **3. LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND**

- (i) All moneys received in payment of Life Memberships shall be deposited in a separate account, and invested from time



to time in Chartered Bank or Trust Company Certificates, or similar securities.

- (ii) The fund shall be monitored by the Finance Committee and administered by the Committee of General Purposes, which shall ensure that an amount equal to the annual dues, less Grand Lodge per capita tax, times the number of Life Members, or the amount of real interest earned from the invested sum, whichever is the lesser, is transferred to the Operating Fund each year.
- (iii) Except as required for investment, as described in Article XII, paragraphs 6 and 7, no portion of the principal amount of the Life Membership Fund shall be withdrawn, without a Notice of Motion of the proposed withdrawal having been given in a Lodge Summons, and without a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority vote of the members present and voting at the next Regular Meeting of the Lodge. The amount to be withdrawn shall not exceed the balance in the fund, after deducting sufficient moneys to maintain the Life Membership Fund in sufficient strength to fund the existing Life Membership, as determined in Appendix A of these By-Laws.
- (iv) No fee, in whole or in part, may be returned to a brother, or to his estate for any reason, including demission, suspension, expulsion or death.

#### **4. THE SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND**

- (i) The Special Projects Fund, originally established to segregate funds earned from special projects such as the Annual Banquet, the republishing of the C.M.R.A. Papers, and the sale of limited edition prints of the Liaskas' painting, from funds collected in the ordinary course of the Lodge's activities, is to be augmented by further funds generated by such activities.
- (ii) The funds shall be administered by the Committee of General Purposes, who shall use the funds as seed money to fund other special projects, as approved by the Lodge on a motion duly moved, seconded and passed, after a Notice of Motion has been duly made.
- (i) When the cash balance in The Special Projects Fund is suf-

ficient to warrant investment, the Treasurer shall report the fact to the Finance Committee and to the Committee of General Purposes, and the latter will make the final recommendation to the Lodge. If the recommendation is approved, the Lodge shall authorize the Treasurer to invest a specific sum in suitable securities. The purchase of such securities shall be made by cheque.

## **5. ADMINISTRATION**

- (i) Interest earned by the invested amounts shall be deposited in the specific account from which the funds were invested.
- (iii) All bonds, certificates and other securities shall be kept in a safe deposit box approved by the Lodge, and shall be made available to the Auditors at any time with due notice.
- (iv) The Committee of General Purposes shall have power to authorize the purchase of investments at any time on behalf of the Lodge, and to have their actions ratified at the next Regular Meeting of the Lodge.

## **ARTICLE XIII - ALTERATIONS TO THE BY-LAWS**

No additions, alterations or amendments shall be made to these By-Laws except by notice of motion given at a Regular Meeting, entered in the minutes and printed in the summons for the next Regular Meeting, at which time the motion being duly moved and seconded and supported by at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority of the votes then present, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Grand Master for approval.

## **ARTICLE XIV - COMMUNICATIONS**

This Lodge, after initial contact through the Office of the Grand Secretary, shall endeavour to communicate with other Masonic Research or Historical Lodges, Associations or other similar Societies engaged in like pursuits with the object of exchanging published information and other masonic papers, documents, manuscripts or reproductions for their mutual benefit.



## **APPENDIX A – LIFE MEMBERSHIP**

Life Membership may be granted at the request of any member in good standing provided the proper fee is paid by the requesting member.

Any new member may become a Life Member as above after having paid the Affiliation Fee.

The cost of a Life Membership, as referred to in Article 185 and 188 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario, shall be determined and managed in accordance with Part VIII - Regulations Governing Life Membership Trust Funds of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

## **APPENDIX B – LODGE FEES**

The fee for Affiliation shall be \$55.00 payable in advance.

The Annual Dues shall be \$55.00, due September 1st for the current year. Members are requested to pay the annual dues in advance.

The fee for Corresponding Subscriber shall be \$35.00, payable in advance.

## **APPENDIX C – MASONIC HERITAGE CORPORATION**

The Masonic Heritage Corporation shall be the legal component of the Lodge. It provides the vehicle for legal transactions to permit The Heritage Lodge to carry out its objectives as outlined in the “Preface” of these By-Laws. The objects for which the Corporation was incorporated are as follows: To promote the study, research, knowledge and preservation of the heritage of the Masonic Order in the Province of Ontario, and in furtherance of the foregoing:

- a) subject to the consent of the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario, to enter into any arrange-

ments with any authority, municipal, local or otherwise that seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them and to obtain from any authority any rights, privileges and concessions;

- b) to create, acquire, buy, lease or otherwise possess, establish, hold and operate adequate and convenient property and premises to provide a Historic Masonic Temple and other conveniences for the members of the Masonic Order and to equip, furnish and maintain the same;
- c) to accept donations, gifts, legacies and bequests provided such donations, gifts, legacies or bequests originate from Masonic Bodies duly recognized by the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario;
- d) to raise funds by sale of debentures to members of the Masonic Order and to borrow moneys by mortgage loan or otherwise;
- e) to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects herein contained.

**Special Provisions:** The Corporation shall be carried on without the purpose of gain or profit for its members, and any profits or other accretions to the Corporation shall be used in promoting its objects. The membership in the Corporation shall be limited to those who are members of The Heritage Lodge, A.F. & A.M. No. 730 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario. The required number of members for The Masonic Heritage Corporation shall be elected Annually at the Regular Meeting of the Lodge in September by open vote. Upon dissolution of the Corporation, any assets remaining after the payment and satisfaction of the debts and liabilities shall be transferred to either a successor in purpose and objectives or, failing that, to the chief Masonic fund or corporation under the jurisdiction of or sponsored by the Grand Lodge of A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario that is exclusively charitable in purpose or objective.



## **APPENDIX D -- EDITORIAL POLICY**

### **1. PUBLICATIONS**

1. For the purposes of this statement of Editorial Policy, the publication of The Heritage Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 730, G.R.C., shall include the Proceedings of the Lodge, together with such occasional publications as may be issued from time to time under the auspices of the Lodge. They shall not include the Lodge Summons which is issued for the gathering of the Brethren, in accordance with the Book of Constitution, by the Secretary at the direction of the Worshipful Master.
2. The execution of the Editorial Policy shall be in the hands of the Editor together with the Editorial Board.
3. All decision regarding what will be published in the Proceedings will be the responsibility of the Editorial Board

### **2. PROCEEDINGS**

1. The Proceedings will not be printed in conjunction with the Lodge Summons.
2. Papers presented at the meetings of the Lodge and their associated commentary by appointed referees shall be reviewed by the Editor and the Editorial Board prior to publications in the Proceedings.

### **3. THE EDITOR**

1. The Editor shall be elected, when need arises, after nomination in Open Lodge. He shall hold office for as long as may suit the pleasure of the Lodge. The Editorship shall not be regarded as an annual office. The Editorship shall be reviewed annually by the Committee of General Purposes of The Heritage Lodge each February.



2. The Editor shall edit the publications of the Lodge. He shall have full authority to make such changes in the form of the material submitted to him as to bring it into conformity with standard editorial usage.
3. All decisions regarding what will be published in the Proceedings will be the responsibility of the Editorial Board.
4. The Editor shall, in consultation with the Editorial Board, present an annual budget to the Finance Committee. He shall have authority to conduct negotiations about the printing of the Lodge publications.
5. In the event that the Editor knows that he will not be available to carry out his duties for a portion of the year, he may nominate an Acting Editor, who must be approved by the Lodge's Committee of General Purposes, to perform his functions during his absence.

#### **4. THE EDITORIAL BOARD**

1. Each year at the Regular February meeting of the Lodge's Committee of General Purposes, the Editor shall recommend, for confirmation by the Committee, an Editorial Board consisting of no less than three additional members.
2. When called upon by the Editor, the Editorial Board shall have power to decide whether any paper delivered before the Lodge should or should not be published.
3. The Editorial Board may be called upon by the Editor to adjudicate any manuscript submitted for consideration as a special publication of the Lodge.

#### **5. SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS**

When a manuscript is submitted for consideration as a special publication of the Lodge, the Editor shall refer it for adjudication, at his discretion, to either the Editorial Board, or (in the event that spe-



cialized knowledge is required) another Special Editorial Committee, which he shall nominate and present for confirmation to the Lodge's Committee of General Purposes.

## **6. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS**

The texts of papers presented orally before the Lodge, and of manuscripts submitted for consideration as special publications, shall normally be on standard 8½ x 11 inch white bond paper (or the closest metrical equivalent), double-spaced, with wide margins.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **DUTIES OF: ARCHIVIST, CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN**

#### **ARCHIVIST**

The Archivist shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all literature, papers, records, books and other documents having historical value to Masons, which may have been placed in his care. He shall maintain a full and accurate record of the same, including such information as sources, donors, dates of origin and acquisition, and brief descriptions of each item. He shall make such information available to any member of the Lodge on written request. He shall periodically publish a list of all items under his care.

#### **CURATOR**

The Curator shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all masonic artifacts and memorabilia having historical value which may be placed in his care. He shall maintain a full and accurate record of the same, including such information as sources, donors, dates of origin and acquisition, and brief descriptions of each item. He shall make such information available to any member of the Lodge on written request. He shall periodically publish a list of all items under his care.

#### **LIBRARIAN**

The Librarian shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all books and periodicals which may be placed in his care. He shall maintain a full and accurate record of the same, including titles, authors, publishers, subject matter, etc. The material in his care shall be available to any member of the Lodge on written request. He shall periodically publish a list of all items under his care.





